FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN101738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, today chaired a meeting of the Executive Committee in Damascus.

The radio correspondent has learned the meeting centered on latest Palestinian, Arab and international developments as well as the outcome of Abu 'Ammar's visits to Austria and Bulgaria and his meetings with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt, leader of the Socialist International. Abu 'Ammar had arrived in Damascus last night from Tripoli, the Libyan capital, following a 2-day visit to Libya during which he met with high-ranking Libyan officials.

Last night Abu 'Ammar met 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman. The meeting centered on latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and means of confronting plots against the forces of steadfastness and confrontation in our Arab nation in their confrontation with the Zionist-As-Sadat onslaught. Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, denied all reports that the PLO is about to acknowledge UN Resolution 242 with some reservations. 'Abd al-Muhsin stated that the PLO stand on this issue is a principled, stable one and that it cannot be doubted. Abu 'Ammar had announced this stand at his meeting with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky.

VIENNA PAPER CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT

AU101530 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 9 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Hoffmann-Ostenhof interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Vienna's Imperial Hotel on 7 July 1979]

[Text] Question: After the Camp David agreement Israel has become more isolated, and the Palestinians are finding more and more friends even in the Western countries...

'Arafat: For a just peace, for a lasting settlement, we must find more and more friends. One cannot struggle alone, especially if one is up against such powerful enemies as we Palestinians, if, as in the past few weeks, one is facing such a barbarian and inhuman aggression as in southern Lebanon, where whole cities and villages and refugee camps are being bombed. And we must remember what Begin declared a few days ago, after the decision of the Israeli Cabinet to continue the aggression: They will struggle against the Palestinians with all means and everywhere.

Question: It is obviously a success for the Palestinians that the front of rejection of the Arab states has been formed...

'Arafat: It is not correct to speak of the front of rejection. We call it "the Arab Front of Steadfastness."

Question: ...And regarding this steadfastness, the question arises: How stable a front can this be which includes states that are traditionally allied with the United States and its Middle East policy, such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia?

'Arafat: We must not judge the question of the front states alone by the criterion of how distant or close they are to the United States. There are many factors that enter into this. During the Baghdad conference and during the conference of the Arab states' foreign ministers, the United States attempted to prevent adoption of decisions at these conferences, and the United States also attempted to prevent implementation of the decisions. The interference of the United States was very obvious in this respect. Just take Brzezinski's trip to the Arab countries. Nevertheless, we have achieved what we wanted. And not only that. At the foreign ministers conference of the Islamic states, we also achieved what we wanted. And we will accomplish the same at the nonalined conference in Havana.

What will assert itself is the Arab nation, the Arab masses. We can demand from the Arab states which are close to the United States that they implement the decisions which they, too, have adopted. The greatest success scored by the Arab nation lies in the fact that the Arab nation has condemned Camp David: Because they all regard this agreement as a plot against the Palestinian people.

Question: Thus, you are of the opinion that Camp David does not constitute any step, not even a small step, toward a peaceful settlement for the Middle East?

'Arafat: Yes: This agreement between Israel and Egypt is merely designed to veil and legitimate our country's occupation. Moreover, this agreement has not brought peace in this region, as they have asserted. On the contrary, look at the constant war against southern Lebanon which has lasted 83 days. The Israelis are using the most up-to-date weapons from the United States. They attack us from the air, by land and from the sea, and they are using internationally outlawed weapons: cluster bombs, anti-personnel bombs, and even napalm. And this is why the entire Arab nation is against the Camp David decisions, because they ultimately mean the slaughtering of the Palestinian region [as published] in this region.

Question: Does not Egypt's leaving mean a weakening of the Arab front? From a military viewpoint, isn't Egypt by far the strongest country in the Arab camp?

'Arafat: That is correct. Egypt is a big power. But one should not forget that the allies did not stop fighting after Hitler had occupied all of Europe. Hitler advanced to the outskirts of Moscow and Alexandria, but the allies did not give up.

Although we have lost Egypt, this big country, although we have lost the western front against Israel, we cannot cease fighting, we cannot give up. This would mean our acceptance of the idea that coming generations should live in slavery and under occupation. If you were in my place, could you accept this?

Question: Recently connections have been frequently established between the oil crisis and the Palestinians. Concretely: Will you use the oil weapon?

'Arafat: Certainly, it is quite clear that sooner or later the Arabs must use this weapon. We have been waiting a long time for implementation of UN Resolution 242 (providing for Israel's withdrawal to the 1967 borders), but nothing happened. The Western public watches the genocide of the Palestinians and Lebanese without lifting a finger. Now we have 600,000 new Palestinian and Lebanese refugees, and the situation is escalating. In the Western mass media, the Vietnamese refugees, the boat people, are making headlines. But what about the "people under the tree" [English phrase used] who have to take flight from F-14, F-15 and F-16 bombs, from napalm and also from torpedos.

You should know that the Israelis have also used torpedos from the sea--they are called "smart" torpedos [as published] and are U.S. weapons--to shell the city of Tyrus and Palestinian refugee camps. What do you expect from me? What would you do in my place? I have no anti-personnel bombs, no F-14, F-15 or F-16, and I do not have the smart torpedos. Thus I must ask my Arab brothers in the various countries to use the weapons they do have. And they have oil. Perhaps they will not apply this weapon now. But if the West, Europe and the United States continue to ignore our rights, we will be compelled to use this weapon. Just remember: At the latest OPEC conference there were some who quite clearly established a connection between price increases and the rights of the Palestinians.

Question: A few PLO people were recently in the United States and they established contacts there with leading political figures.

'Arafat: I am sorry to have to tell you they did not succeed in opening talks with the top people. No top politicians. The friend who was there gave lectures at Princeton, Harvard and other universities. I myself was astonished to hear that the U.S. administration did not extend his visa. He had to leave the country. This is what our right is like to express our opinion, to outline our ideas. The Israelis have every opportunity in the American press. We only have the right to speak for a few hours here and there and to outline our ideas, we, the victims! This is the tragedy of the Middle East crisis.

Question: Dr Mehdi of the Arab-American committee has invited you to the United States. What is your answer?

'Arafat: Mehdi is my friend, and he is an Arab, but I am waiting for an invitation by the U.S. administration. I am the chairman of the PLO, I have been democratically elected by the Palestinian National Council, I am the leader of the Palestinian people, and I am entitled to this invitation.

Question: Do you believe that in the framework of the Camp David agreement there will be any Arab "quislings" in Israel who will collaborate with the Begin government?

'Arafat: We are the victims. We have suffered for many years under the occupation, we are refugees, without a homeland, stateless. And you must understand: The gigantic rearmament of Israel under the agreement clearly proves that this is no peace agreement. This is a military pact. Our people cannot stop until they have attained our objective: a homeland, self-determination and an independent state. And one has to know that the man in charge of the [word indistinct] failed to find even one person in West Jordan and Gaza who would have been ready to participate in the so-called autonomy talks. I am absolutely sure and full of confidence: They will not find any quisling.

Question: There are another people in the Middle East who are also nationally oppressed: The Kurds. Would it not be solidarity of one oppressed people toward another oppressed people if the PLO were to support the Kurds?

'Arafat: First of all: We are against any oppression of peoples. But at the same time we do not interfere in the affairs of other states. This is an Iraqi problem. And we are ready to do everything to bring about a change in this respect--in the framework of our fraternal relations with Iraq.

Question: Recently a resistance against Begin's policy toward the Palestinians and primarily against his settlement policy has developed even in Israel itself. The "Peace Now" movement, for example, has experienced an upswing recently. Is the PLO interested in contacts with parts of the Israeli left wing?

'Arafat: We know that in Israel this movement of a few young people exists which calls itself the "Peace Now" movement. But at the same time the Israeli leadership decides to launch further attacks on the Palestinians: at any time and everywhere, with all means, with the most up-to-date weapons, heedless of rules and laws. This is the true face of the Israeli leadership. And we are paying the price for this every day. Thus, for example, four universities and schools in West Jordan have been closed, a little town there was kept encircled for a month, and thousands of the students, even very young ones, were arrested without any reason. All this, and many other things, are happening parallel with the attacks launched every day in southern Lebanon. And the destruction of the PLO and the people of southern Lebanon was decided in the Knesset with a majority of 115 votes. Naturally we are in favor of these progressive forces within Israel, and we also have contacts with some groups of these progressive forces in Israel. But on the other hand, we also know what weight they have within Israeli society. And may I remind you that Begin has demanded these people be brought to trial. They were virtually charged with having contacts with the PLO, and then you should remember how Sharon has insulted and threatened these people.

Question: Could you imagine, under changed conditions, entering into negotiations with another Israeli government?

'Arafat: This is a hypothetical question, and it is difficult to answer hypotehtical questions. No problem can be solved in this way. See here, Begin has insulted Carter and As-Sadat. Nevertheless there has been no change. When there has been a change, then you can come back and ask me this question.

Question: What do you say to the charge, made from many quarters against the PLO, that it is a terrorist organization?

'Arafat: George Washington was called a terrorist by the British empire, De Gaulle, too, was called a terrorist by the Nazis, and the Vietnamese by the Americans....every liberation movement was branded as terrorists.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE RAPS ISRAELI CRITICISM OF VIENNA MEETING

AU101244 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] After the condemnation of the Vienna meeting between PLO chief 'Arafat, SPD Chairman Brandt and Chancellor Kreisky by the government in Jerusalem and rejection of the Israeli protest by the Austrian Foreign Ministry, today the representative of the PLO in Vienna, Husayn, commented on the issue. In a release he described the position taken by the Jerusalem parliament literally as a "dangerous extortion" and an "interference in the affairs of leading political figures." The factions in Israel show clearly that the country is not interested in peace endeavors, he said. In Husayn's opinion, the Vienna talks were an important step on the road to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

PLO Official on Vienna Summit

JN101952 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad, PLO Executive Committee member and member of the Al-'Asifah General Command, last night met with the Al-'Asifah political [word indistinct]. Brother Abu Jihad discussed current issues and recent developments in the local, Arab and international situation.

Brother Abu Jihad warned against the plot, which is aimed at striking at the revolution and at liquidating the Palestinian cause and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. He said that plotters are proceeding with their plots [words indistinct].

Discussing Palestinian actions in the Arab and international arenas, brother Abu Jihad said that this intensive move is aimed at ending the deadlock and at pushing the confrontation [word indistinct] forward. He added: Brother Abu 'Ammar's visits to Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Vienna had been made to intensify this move. He said that brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Austria is part of the Palestinian move in the international arena, particularly since Austria is a prominent state of the Socialist International. He said: We had refused to hold a secret meeting with Chancellor Kreisky. Brother Abu 'Ammar visited Austria at an official invitation by Chancellor Kreisky. [passage indistinct].

BEIRUT MONDAY MORNING INTERVIEWS FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF

NC101400 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 9 Jul 79 pp 26, 31 NC

[Private interview granted by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad to Lydia Georgi of Beirut MONDAY MORNING "last week"; place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] What kind of summer are you expecting in south Lebanon?

[Answer] To begin with, south Lebanon's summer started over two months ago. For around 80 days, the Israelis have been trying to hit the south, and even the areas around Beirut, by air, sea and land.

But the question is: Will this kind of operation be maintained? I expect the method to be changed.

So far, the Israelis have concentrated on raids on peaceful villages. This is because the Israeli policy-makers believe those raids will entail a reaction from the Lebanese people, especially the south Lebanese. The Lebanese will ask themselves: Why is the Palestinian armed resistance in the south? The people who ask this question may be supporters of the Palestinians, but they ask it anyway. This question--this resentment on the part of some, perhaps--is one of the goals of this first stage of south Lebanon's hot summer.

Why do I expect a second stage? Because this goal, although it has not been completely achieved, has been achieved at least partially. People are asking: Where are the Arabs? Why should we be alone in this battle? Even the aid the Arabs have been giving is negligible. All the aid the Arabs have given Lebanon so far is not enough to make up for one Israeli raid. This, of course, furthers Israel's efforts to drive a wedge between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese people.

Another goal of this first stage is to allow the Lebanese front to claim it was right to fight Palestinian presence in the south over the past four or five years.

Those two goals, if they are achieved...

The second goal, in my opinion, has been largely achieved by the Lebanese front's media. They are exploiting the raids on south Lebanon.

That is why I expect a new stage--a stage of major Israeli operations in the south and elsewhere. This time, the operations will be aimed at humiliating the resistance. They may mount landing operations in more than one area, initially avoiding the U.N. forces. The purpose, as I said, would be to humiliate the resistance, but also to score a mark against Syria. In other words, they may mount operations in areas where the Syrians are present--not against the Syrians; against us, but in areas close to Syrian positions.

The third stage I expect will be an attempt to make the U.N. force seem as if it is not serving its purpose. This will allow the Israelis to ignore U.N. presence and invade the south as they did in March (1978)--all the south, up to the Litani River. This time, they would tell the world that the Lebanese state is weak and the Palestinian raids on Israel are continuing (as they claim), "and we have no choice but to protect ourselves with a wider security belt, up to the Litani."

That is what I expect to happen this summer.

[Question] You expect major Israeli operations, then, followed by an Israeli invasion. What will the result be?

[Answer] I answered your question about what I expected to happen in the south this summer. As for our position, we are determined to defend ourselves and the areas in which we are present. We have no alternative. It's a choice between existence and nonexistence. All I can say is that we expect those things to happen, and we have taken those eventualities into account.

But I would like to point out one basic thing: We have great faith in our revolution and the cause we are defending, but faith is not enough. There is an Arab role which is supposed to support us in this matter. It is unjust to allow Lebanon to carry this burden alone, to take the consequences of the stages of aggression that I have just described.

I repeat: Where we are concerned, we will fight. We have prepared our plans, within our material and human capabilities, to defend the revolution, to defend south Lebanon, to defend every part of Lebanon in which we are present. That is all I can say.

A few days ago, there was an air battle between Syria and Israel over Lebanon. Do you consider this a signal that Syria will be supporting you actively in the war of attrition which Israel has declared against you?

I consider the Syrian intervention a positive development. Of course, it occurred because of a Syrian decision, and not because we asked for it, because we don't want to drag Syria into a battle for which it is not prepared. It is the Syrian command which decides when to enter a battle, be it a limited battle or otherwise. But I, as a member of the resistance, and all the people--we were pleased by the Syrian intervention. For eighty days, the Israelis have been swaggering in Lebanese skies, going and coming at will, meeting nothing but anti-aircraft fire, which may prevent them from flying low but does not otherwise harm them, because they know the range of every gun we have. They have new weapons now--like the Phantom--and they don't need to fly low as they used to. They can pinpoint their targets while they're still in their base. And all they need to do is press a button to hit any target they wish. That is why the intervention of the Syrian air force is an important development, regardless of the losses that were incurred. It raised the morale of the people--the morale of our fighters and the Lebanese people.

[Question] Do you consider this a one-time intervention or a signal that Syria has entered the battle on your side especially in the event of Israeli attacks in areas where Syrian forces are present?

[Answer] There is one thing I would like to say: In its general strategy, Syria may be with us in everything, but as to whether Syria should confront every Israeli flight, every Israeli landing--that must be decided by Syria, not us. In other words, we can't make any decisions on Syrian action. The Syrians have told us nothing about whether they will intervene or not. That is a decision they will make themselves. They are better equipped to know the limits of the decisions they should take on this matter in particular.

[Question] You have talked about the possibility of an Israeli invasion. What would happen to UNIFIL if that should happen? Would the U.N. troops withdraw, do you think?

[Answer] I imagine that Israel will launch a campaign against UNIFIL, the gist of it being that the U.N. force is useless. There are what they call "gaps" in the south through which Israel can move to occupy south Lebanon, bypassing the U.N. force, UNIFIL, in its military structure and its arms, is not equipped to challenge the Israeli forces. The Israeli forces may come in through areas which are far from UNIFIL positions, and they may just push UNIFIL aside and walk in. Israel doesn't care. You heard Eitan, the Israeli chief of staff, when he said that Israel would fight the resistance without regard to rules, and that no law or resolution can stop it. You heard the Israeli Cabinet's decision: To go after the Palestinians with every means available, without regard to any laws of regulations. The Israeli Cabinet approved all the statements made by Begin, Weizman and all the others. What does that mean? It means that those people don't care about anyone or anything.

[Question] Are you satisfied with what you have learned about the position Moscow adopted on the Middle East at the superpower summit in Vienna?

[Answer] We are satisfied, because each party presented its point of view. Carter presented his view of peace, which was, of course, that anyone who wanted peace should seek it within the framework of the (Camp David) agreements. That applied to Syria and Jordan. There was absolutely no mention of the PLO in Carter's presentation. Brezhnev also presented his position of principle, which has not changed since the Soviets first announced it: that the (Egyptian-Israeli) treaty is a separate peace which cannot lead to a just and comprehensive peace, and that a just and comprehensive peace can be achieved through the Geneva conference. That conference, of course, has been rendered obsolete by the treaty. Naturally, one is satisfied by the Soviets: They have not relinquished their positions on the Middle East and the Palestinians as a result of the signing of SALT II. The Soviets have officially notified us of this: that they did not change their positions, and that they differed with Carter.

[Question] How do you expect this Soviet position to be translated into action?

[Answer] As you know, the great powers have their interests to think about. They have announced their positions and said that they are in disagreement on this issue. And this is not the only issue on which they differ. They are in disagreement on many other issues, including the Sino-Vietnamese war, various matters relating to European security, Germany...the Middle East is only one of the many issues on which they differ, and it is pending with the others. Do you expect them to halt SALT II because of this issue? Not likely.

[Question] What I'm trying to find out is how the PLO thinks it can benefit from the American-Soviet disagreement on the Middle East. Or is the disagreement purely theoretical and likely to remain so?

[Answer] At one time, the Americans and the Soviets signed a joint statement on the Middle East. Less than 48 hours later, the Americans scrapped the statement, reneging on it. The statement had many positive elements. We may not have been satisfied with all the statement, but it did, for the first time, speak about the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. That is one of the points of difference.

We do not want to overburden the Soviets. There are international issues which affect their security and their international relations (which they must take into consideration). But the important thing is that there are positions of principle which they did not relinquish. The problem would have arisen had they changed those positions for the sake of SALT II. They did not, and that is the positive element.

[Question] Is there any Arab strategy to deal with the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, or do you feel there is a need to develop such a strategy through an Arab summit which would exclude Egypt?

[Answer] The Baghdad Arab summit took steps toward the severance of political relations with Egypt, the economic boycott of Egypt and support of the Steadfastness (Front) nations and the PLO. But all those were what we termed lowest common denominator decisions. No Arab plan or strategy was laid down to deal with the treaty or the problem as a whole.

We are now going through a stage in which an attempt is being made to slaughter the cause, to liquidate it. I believe there is an urgent need for an Arab summit, especially since one of the Baghdad decisions was to hold a meeting of Arab chiefs of state once every year. We are in favor of holding a summit conference during which a plan can be quickly developed to deal with everything that is happening--in Lebanon, in the occupied territories, and in all the Arab world's hot spots which appear to be heading toward a detonation: Libya-Egypt, Morocco-Algeria, the two Yemens, Aden-Iraq, along with the disagreements that are cropping up with Iran now. All these issues need to be dealt with. Before we can develop a confrontation plan, we must be united: We must put an end to these marginal issues so that we can concentrate on the confrontation. An Arab summit conference must be held as soon as possible.

[Question] What are its chances of being held?

[Answer] I can't tell you, because I don't know. More than one Arab voice has been raised in support of holding such a conference. Kuwait stated it was in favor of it a few days ago. We are demanding it. I believe South Yemen has demanded it. Many voices are being raised. Some Arabs tend to be apprehensive of all summit conferences, fearing that they would entail more commitments. But if we are to demonstrate our determination to resist the treaty and deal with the recent developments, we must hold that conference as soon as possible.

[Question] What is behind the visit of Iraq's Saddam Husayn to Jordan and the tour of Libya's Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of the countries of the eastern front and the gulf?

[Answer] The fact is that we don't have any information about these movements, but one can draw conclusions. Those tours may be part of an attempt to activate the eastern front and bring the Iraqi Army into Syria and Jordan; this is speculation, not information. We hope it is true.

[Question] The Saudi oil minister has warned that the Palestinian resistance's desperation might prompt it to sink one or two oil tankers in the Hormuz Straits, which would disrupt the oil flow to the international markets. Would the resistance do such a thing, if it were driven to desperation?

[Answer] Let me first comment on this "desperation": It may be true that the circumstances through which we are passing are the hardest and most dangerous the Palestinian cause has faced since 1917 [as published]. It is no light matter that Egypt--As-Sadat's Egypt, of course--has become an ally of Israel and that the "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations (as As-Sadat put it) is progressing apace. Furthermore, the Arab position on the treaty so far has been a negative one, not a positive one--positive in the sense of confrontation. These are difficult circumstances, but I wouldn't say they are leading us to despair. Despair is a word that does not fit a revolutionary fighter. Instead of despairing, why not choose confrontation, using all the means at our disposal to regain the Palestinian people's rights.

For instance, are we likely to sit still while they prepare our coffins for us, waiting to be laid out in them? Shouldn't we destroy those coffins? Are we likely to stay in that area, between Tyre and Mount Hermon while Israel continues to swagger in that area, using its land, sea and air weapons undeterred? No.

They should realize that we are capable of going on the offensive in more than one place. We have learned the lessons of other revolutions, all of which were brought to a halt by Arab and international intervention.

This time, we are not prepared to sacrifice thousands of martyrs by remaining at the mercy of our presence in one area. So quite aside from our brother Yamani's statements about the Hormuz Straits or anything else, anything can be expected from the Palestinians--not out of desperation, but out of a determination to keep the revolution going and achieve at least the initial goal which it has announced to its people: The establishment of an independent Palestinian state on any part of the Palestinian soil. That is our right.

It's not a question of a tanker or two. We can destroy four tankers, but that would not stop the oil flow or deprive the world of oil. There is modern equipment that can remove the wreckage in minutes. That is not the question. The question is the Palestinians' faith, which has built up to the extent where defeat has become impermissible, and struggle on all fronts has become essential.

Instead of allowing Palestinian "desperation" to burn a couple of tankers, the Arabs would do better to use their oil in support of the Palestinian cause. This does not mean that the Arabs should "exploit" their oil and leave it open to threats (with the Americans spreading the word that they're preparing forces for intervention in the gulf area).

I am not asking the Arabs to stop the oil flow, since this is apparently a difficult demand to meet (some Arab officials say it would be a form of self-punishment, although I don't agree). What I'm saying is: At least cut back on production; set a certain cutback rate in favor of the Palestinian cause. If they don't want to do it for the Palestinians, at least let them do it for the underdeveloped nations of the Third World, which are suffering from the rise in the cost of raw materials. Let them at least cut back on production as a form of pressure on the industrialized countries to stop raising the prices of those materials.

None of this is happening. As I said, the problem cannot be solved by hitting a couple of tankers.

[Question] It appears that the Arab oil-producing countries are beginning to link between oil production and prices and the West's attitude toward the rights of the Palestinian people. Do you consider this a victory for the Palestinians, especially in the current oil crisis?

[Answer] What has been achieved? I ask you, where is the improvement in the American position? Look at the statements that have been made over the past week by all sorts of Americans, ranging from Strauss to Kissinger (who is not divorced from the major thrust of American policy). In every statement: no recognition of the PLO, self-rule on the basis of people not land--self-rule which can only consecrate the occupation.

Oh, there are various productions being staged: "difficult" negotiations, delegations hopping about, going from Alexandria to an Israeli summer resort, and so on and so forth. They're the same kind of histrionics we saw when As-Sadat went to Jerusalem: difficulties, intransigence, near collapse, and then, as if by magic, success! The Camp David accords are signed, followed by the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

These are all theatrical productions, in my opinion. They're playing for time, so they can get what they're after. They have so far succeeded in pulling Egypt out of the Arab-Israeli struggle. In fact, they've succeeded in getting Egypt to go over to the American-Israeli side.

I see no progress in the American attitude, and I see no oil link. With the exception of Yamani's recent statement, not one Arab has even hinted at a link between oil and the Palestinian cause. Furthermore, such statements have no effect on realities. For instance, Al-Qadhdhafi has threatened to stop production, but in practice, there has been no cessation of production.

There is an urgent need for an Arab plan which would make use not only of Arab oil but of all Arab weapons, including the strengthening of the eastern front, the opening of all Arab lands to Palestinian commando action, the support of our people in the occupied territory. We also have the weapon of Arab deposits in foreign banks, which are now being turned into aid and weapons for Israel.

We need an Arab plan in which oil would figure as only one element, and in which only a small percentage of that oil can be used to support our cause--either by bolstering the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territory of by supporting the eastern front.

But so far, I haven't seen anything of this.

[Question] There has been a lot of talk recently about the possibility of direct American military intervention in the gulf to protect the oil sources and routes. Do you consider the talk credible? And what would the PLO's reaction be in the event of such an intervention?

[Answer] The talk is nothing but a lot of test balloons sent up by the Americans. Why should they occupy the oil fields? There has been no move by any Arab country--Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, the gu[illegible]-to reduce oil production. This has not happened.

These are just test balloons, sent up for the benefit of any Arab who might think for one second that he can use the oil weapon, even to the extent of production cutbacks--a message to all such Arabs, implying that the sources of oil are not Arab, and that there is no such thing as Arab sovereignty. That is the real purpose of those American statements about the occupation of the oil fields.

The question is, can it happen? I say that if the Arabs try to use the oil weapon, America may consider any rash action. As for our position, it is this: When the Arabs use the oil weapon, they will find the Palestinians at their disposal--all soldiers devoted to the defense of the oil fields, and I'm talking about real defense.

But the fact is that no defense would be needed. The people of the gulf can themselves defend the gulf, by simply blowing up all the oil wells. They can do it by punching a button. That would stop the oil flow, but the oil would still be there, under the ground. It would prove that we are serious. Before any foreign force can reach the area, all the oil wells, the entire oil industry can be destroyed with simple mines.

At any rate, we have told the Arab officials that we consider oil an Arab interest as long as it stays in Arab land. Once it leaves the Arab world, it is no longer part of Arab interests. Furthermore, oil is an Arab interest to the extent that it serves the Arab cause.

Our capabilities are limited and our struggle with Israel is gigantic. But the Palestinians are present in all those countries and would place themselves at the disposal of any Arab country that wishes to recruit them for its defense. I believe all the Arabs, and not only the Palestinians, would adopt this position.

[Question] But since you dismiss the possibility of Arab oil being used as a weapon, you are dismissing the possibility of American intervention, aren't you?

[Answer] As I told you to begin with: American balloons.

[Question] Would the PLO allow its supporters in the occupied territory to have talks with President Carter's envoy, Robert Strauss?

[Answer] We have never refused to enter into a dialogue with anyone. But where Strauss is concerned, if he wants to talk to us within the framework of Camp David and the self-rule idea, we would rather slam the door in his face. We cannot talk to him on that basis.

The PLO has never turned down an open dialogue. It is the United States which has been rejecting dialogue and placing preconditions. Among those conditions is PLO recognition of Security Council Resolution 242, and such recognition would not represent any step in the direction of a solution. The Americans are willing to have a dialogue with us only within the Camp David framework. The name of Robert Strauss is linked with the idea of self-rule and the outcome of Camp David. Because of this, we refuse to meet him.

Congressman Paul Findley, for instance, has come and met Abu 'Ammar several times. Other congressmen and senators have come to this part of the world, and we have met them openly. We are not against a dialogue with America, but we are against a conditional dialogue with America. A person who tells the PLO he is willing to talk with it if it accepts Resolution 242 is in fact telling it that he does not want a dialogue with the PLO.

[Question] In other words, you would be willing to talk with Strauss if he were to start from the starting point, not from the Camp David accords?

[Answer] Strauss has become totally linked with Camp David. He was chosen on the basis of Camp David. He cannot go beyond that framework, and talking with him would therefore be totally fruitless. Is Strauss the only man in America? If the United States wants to talk to the PLO, it can do so through any American official.

Why should it be Strauss, the man who has become identified with Camp David and self-rule, and the man who was chosen for the Camp David mission? Meeting such a man would imply acceptance of the ideas he is carrying.

[Question] Cairo is still saying it is in touch with the PLO on the autonomy talks. Is that true?

[Answer] As-Sadat's Cairo has become famous for its lies and treason. Remember the story of Zuhayr 'Izz ad-Din (the so-called Fatah representative who went to Cairo for talks on the autonomy issue, and who never existed). The whole story was a fabrication. Contact between As-Sadat and the PLO was broken off when As-Sadat went to Jerusalem. We have had no contact with him since he opted for a unilateral peace to serve his own interests (not the interests of Egypt, because Egypt in no way benefits from this action); since he sold the Palestinians out and started bargaining with their rights. But the Egyptian officials are in a ticklish position and they have to send these balloons up for their people to see, the people who for 30 years have been brought up on the Palestinian cause. There is not a family in Egypt that does not have a martyr for the Palestinian cause.

You will notice that As-Sadat is not interested in the Golan Heights. He talks only about the Palestinians and self-rule. And unfortunately, the Egyptian people are swallowing those statements, which are only meant to provide cover for the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

Had As-Sadat been interested in serving the Palestinian cause, we could have extracted much more from Israel with all the Arabs behind him than he has extracted alone. As it is, he is being blackmailed by the Israelis, doing everything they ask of him, because he refuses to back out of the path he has chosen.

How can he camouflage those positions for the Egyptian people, especially his positions on the Palestinians and their cause? He had chosen to come out with daily statements by Butrus Ghali that "we are in touch with the Palestinians."

Perhaps he is considering the Palestinians who are working in his administration (there are 80,000 Palestinians in Cairo) as Palestinians. But I am talking about the PLO--the only Arab power which has closed its offices in Cairo completely and has not asked any other embassy to take care of our people's interests there, although all Arab countries have followed the tradition and asked other embassies to handle their affairs in Egypt. In other words, what the other Arab countries have done is this: They have maintained their embassies and staffs in Cairo and changed the sign on their doors, calling their offices the French Embassy or the Pakistani Embassy, instead of the Saudi Embassy or the Kuwaiti Embassy. We are the only ones who closed our offices completely. So where's the dialogue?

[Question] Isn't Sa'id Kamal still in Egypt?

[Answer] Sa'id Kamal's activies were frozen by an official decision. His work in Egypt has been suspended by an official decision which was publicly announced at the time. Sa'id Kamal is not doing any official work now, and he is contacting no one. If he is making any contacts, he is doing so on his own responsibility. As for Palestinian residents of Egypt, there are many of them: My family used to be in Egypt. But Egypt does not belong to As-Sadat. It belongs to the Egyptian people and the Arab people.

[Question] The Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR has reported secret talks between senior American and PLO officials aimed at preparing a working paper which would "take Palestinian rights into consideration." How true is this report? Are we witnessing a prelude to the American-PLO dialogue?

[Answer] Back to America. Take this down: The United States has absolutely no contacts with the PLO. Like the Egyptians, the Americans often say, "we are in touch with the Palestinians," and like the Egyptians, their aim is to provide Sadat with cover inside Egypt. You will notice that when the Egyptian media come up with this kind of report, they give it considerable prominence, to drill it into the Egyptian people's mind that the Palestinians are in touch with the Americans and trying to follow in As-Sadat's footsteps.

Believe me, there are no contacts between the PLO and the United States, for the simple reason that the United States has placed preconditions to dialogue with us. We have repeatedly announced our readiness to enter into a dialogue with the United States but an unconditional dialogue.

When they get in touch with the Palestinian residents of the U.S. and discuss the matter with them, they harp on one point only: The PLO must choose between self-rule and suicide. That is the Palestinian-American "dialog" that we keep hearing about. It is not an official dialogue, and it is not with the PLO. It is a dialogue with people who have nothing to do with the PLO or Fatah. There is no "working paper" and no sign of a favorable plan from the Americans. In fact, on the pratical side, the American administration is replacing many of the American officials who have a deep understanding of Middle Eastern affairs. They have gotten rid of many officials of this kind--the kind who understand, not the kind who are with us. We are interested in having a rational enemy. They give us an ignorant enemy, as if we were a lab for American policy experiments. Another idea behind those rumors is to confuse the Palestinian people and get them to ask us: How can you negotiate with the Americans and curse them at the same time?

[Question] What is your reaction to Iraqi and Libyan calls for a dialogue with the Lebanese front?

[Answer] We have repeatedly said that the Lebanese problem can only be solved by a dialogue between all parties. And when we say that a prerequisite to dialogue is cessation of all cooperation with Israel, we say it because Israel's only interest is to incite sectarian trouble in the Arab countries. Israel is very happy about what is happening in Lebanon, and is one of the major masterminds behind what has happened over the past few years. It is now trying to start sectarian disturbances in Syria and Iraq, its object being to split up the area into sectarian mini-states which would serve as an ideal security belt for it. I say that we are not against dialogue with anyone. The brothers who protested against our simple contacts with Amin al-Jumayyil and others--I wish they would give us their views on the statements made by Al-Qadhdhafi. But it appears that what is taboo to us is allowed to others.

At any rate, we hope there will be an all-party dialogue in Lebanon, and that all parties will give concessions for the sake of the Lebanese cause and the Palestinian cause.

This tension which is being fed by Israel must end, and I am confident that any dialogue that aims at Lebanese and Palestinian interests would lead to a solution. So I am not against those (Iraqi and Libyan) statements, but the important thing is for the parties concerned to respond to the invitation.

So far, the response has been negative. Bashir al-Jumayyil for instance, has tried to exploit the statements, declaring that "this means that we have always been right." Amin al-Jumayyil has done the same, as if Al-Qadhdhafi's statement was a certificate of approval granted to the Lebanese war. That is how Al-Qadhdhafi's statements were interpreted, and that is not what Al-Qadhdhafi meant.

[Question] What truth is there to reports that Iraq is trying to limit armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon?

[Answer] I was in Baghdad recently, and I heard nothing about this from the Iraqis.

[Question] The reports were attributed to "diplomatic sources," not to Iraqi officials.

[Answer] As I said, I was in Baghdad recently, and we asked them if they had any solutions or projects in mind. Iraq supports the principle of dialog between all Lebanese parties, on condition that Lebanese unity be preserved and that there be no cooperation with Israel.

[Question] So the reports about limiting armed Palestinian presence in south Lebanon are not true?

[Answer] How could they be: All they said was that they were in favor of dialogue between all parties, but that they had no particular plan in mind. That is what they told us.

VOP REPORTS ISRAELIS DISCOVER ROCKET OPERATION

JN101336 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] This morning a group of four fighters belonging to special units working in the occupied territories mounted a heavy rocket in the Sho'afat area. The rocket was aimed at a Zionist military target in the city of Jerusalem. The rocket was discovered by an Israeli military force combing the area at 0650. All roads leading to the site were immediately blocked. The area was besieged and the rocket was defused by Israeli engineers of the Zionist army.

Police and border guards filled the streets in Jerusalem, set up road blocks and arrested scores of Palestinians for interrogation.

PDRY

NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED 10 JUL

ID101650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID/EA

[Text] The PDRY Government has announced its recognition of the provisional government of the Nicaraguan national revival [inbiath].

An official statement issued last night says that recognition came about by virtue of Democratic Yemen's support for the rights of peoples to self-determination and its full support for the struggle of the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to overthrow the regime of fascist agent dictator Somoza, to free itself from imperialist influence and achieve real and democratic liberation and social progress for the Nicaraguan people.

The statement stressed that Democratic Yemen looks forward to the day when complete victory is won by this militant people.

Democratic Yemen also condemned all imperialist plots to obstruct the victory of the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

ADEN REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S TALKS 10 JUL

ID101714 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID/EA

[Text] The first round of official talks between the delegations of Democratic Yemen and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah began this morning at the offices of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The Yemeni side was led by brother 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The Libyan side was led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution.

Those participating on the Yemeni side were brothers Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau, minister of defense and head of the accompanying mission of honor; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of information; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Central Committee and minister of industry; 'Ali Asad Muthana, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for the Council of Ministers; 'Ali Ahmad Salami, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Abdu 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, deputy foreign minister; and Mahmud Abdullah 'Arashi, PDRY ambassador to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Those participating on the Libyan side were Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolution Command Council and commander of the popular resistance; Muhammad az-Zuwayy, assistant general secretary of the General People's Congress; Eng 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary of liaison; 'Umar Abu Zayd Durdah, secretary of municipalities; and Muhammad Sa'd Jibril, ambassador of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to Democratic Yemen.

The radio correspondent has learned that the talks concerned bilateral relations and means of strengthening them, and the issue of Yemeni unity.

The two sides also reviewed the situation in the Arabian Peninsula, the gulf region and the Red Sea; the importance of Arab solidarity; and strengthening the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to thwart the imperialist-Zionist -As-Sadat alliance. The radio correspondent also learned that brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi gave an account of his tour of Arab countries.

Brother 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il explained the Yemeni situation, stressing that Yemeni unity was one of the factors serving to stabilize the region and constituting a force for Arab solidarity. He also explained efforts being made to achieve Yemeni unity in the light of Arab Cairo agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait statements. He explained the plots hatched against Yemeni unity by reaction and imperialism.

Brother 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il explained efforts being made to promote the national economy and the authority of the state machinery and to step up the role of the mass organizations.

During the talks, brother 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il stressed Democratic Yemen's opposition to the so-called security alliances designed by imperialist states for the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf regions, describing such alliances as a threat to peace and stability in the region.

QATAR

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE, AL THANI BEGIN TALKS

JN091038 Doha QNA in Arabic 1008 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 9 July--Official talks began at Ad-Dawhah Palace this morning between His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, who is currently visiting Qatar.

QNA has learned that talks between the two sides dealt with the current Arab and international situations and the situation in the African Horn area. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and ways to strengthen and develop them in all fields.

The talks were attended from the Qatari side by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs; and Ghanim al-Kuwari, minister of information. The talks were attended on the Somali side by Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of the presidency; Ahmad Hasan Musa, minister of agriculture; (Mohamed Yusuf Wayrah), minister of finance; and Haj Abdullah Abdalrahman, Somali ambassador in Doha. The Somali president arrived in Doha from Kuwait yesterday evening for an official visit to the State of Qatar as part of a tour of several Arab countries.

Barre Departure

JN091556 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1550 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 9 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left here for Abu Dhabi this evening at the end of a 2 -day visit to the State of Qatar within the course of his tour of several states in the area. He was seen off by Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, and several high-ranking Qatari officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH ON SIGNIFICANCE OF GROWING LEGITIMACY OF PLO

ID091410 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Jul 79 ID

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Excerpt] Israel's aggressive tactics against the Palestinian people and its denial of all legitimate rights to them lend particular importance to the Palestinian role in the present fateful stage which calls for further moves in the international field to impose the legitimate right of the PLO to represent the Palestine people and to depict it as a force capable of checking Israel's attempts to obliterate its existence and effectiveness militarily on the one hand and to give it the ability for political maneuvering on the other hand.

The PLO's responsibility in the present stage depends on its ability to open new channels with the international political centers which could act as influential elements in the conflict in the area.

Undoubtedly, the storm created by the Palestinian talks in Austria and the angry reactions inside Israel are bound to give another push forward to the PLO's activities on the international level to shake off deposits which Israel is trying to pile up in international society.

The world's conviction of the legitimacy of the PLO as a representative of the Palestinian people constitutes an influential factor in checking the Israeli maneuvers and aggressions against the Palestinians.

When the PLO's power increases by winning international support, the falsehood of the schemes hatched by Israel to maintain its domination of the area will become exposed before the eyes of the world and Israel's expansionist intentions will become evident.

Such a favorable opportunity for Palestinian action effectiveness through the PLO constitutes the means for reviewing balances and calculations, which will inevitably lead to the need for the international circles to realize the importance of solving the conflict and of finding the right solutions which fulfill the dreams of the Palestinians.

With the emergence of Palestinian legitimacy and the Arab states' support for this legitimacy, the international initiatives and the forces influencing them will inevitably take into consideration the importance of the Palestinian role, as a result of the active political support in the world, and consequently tip the scales in favor of peace provided the solutions take into consideration the rights of the Palestinians to an independent status in their land under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whose existence Israel persistently denies despite the fact that the PLO has established that it is capable of influencing events.

KING KHALID RECEIVES DJIBOUTI PRIME MINISTER

ID092118 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 79 ID

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received the prime minister of Djibouti at the Ri'asah Palace in Jiddah. The prime minister handed his majesty a written message from President Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayan, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED 6 JUL

LD091434 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Royal decree A/296 dated 6 July 1979 has been issued transferring staff Lt Gen Muhammad ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykh [commander of land forces] to the post of military adviser at the royal court with responsibility for the Military Affairs Department.

Another decree has been issued promoting Maj Gen Muhammad as-Salih al-Hammad, commander of the southern region, to the rank of lieutenant general and appointing him commander of land forces.

A third decree promotes Brig Gen 'Abd al-Muhsin al-'Amran to the rank of major general and appoints him commander of the southern region.

UAE

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

JN091759 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 9 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived here this evening on a 2-day official visit to the UAE. He was received by UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and several high-ranking officials.

While in the UAE, the Somali president will hold talks with the UAE president on bilateral relations and the current situation in the Arab area and the Horn of Africa.

Official Talks Begin

JN100849 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 July--Official talks between the UAE and Somalia under UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre began here this morning.

The UAE delegation is made up of Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the president's office; Brig Sultan ibn Zayid, armed forces commander in chief; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhammad Khalifah al-Kindi, minister of public works and housing; and Nasir an-Nuways, president of the Abu Dhabi Arab Economic Development Fund.

The Somali side is made up of Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of state for the presidency; Col Ahmad Hasan Musa, minister of agriculture; and Abdi Nur Ali Yusuf, Somali ambassador to the UAE.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN ARRIVES IN ALEXANDRIA FOR 3-DAY VISIT

NC101020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 10 July--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin arrived in Alexandria at noon today for a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Begin was given an official reception upon his arrival at An-Nuzhah airport. Vice President Husni Mubarak headed the well-wishers.

Begin's small Mystere plane arrived at An-Nuzhah airport at 1200.

Husni Mubarak went to the plane and shook hands with Begin, who was accompanied by three of his aides and his office staff. Begin also shook hands with Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd and Presidential Office Chief Hasan Kamil.

The vice president and the Israeli prime minister then walked toward the honor guard. A band played Israeli and Egyptian anthems. The vice president and Begin then inspected the honor guard.

Begin then shook hands with his prominent well-wishers, including Interior Minister Maj Gen Nabawi Isma'il; Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Dr Amin 'Abd al-Hafiz; Alexandria Governor Dr Fu'ad Hilmi; Naval Forces Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Anwar Hijazi; and a number of officers of the air base at An-Nuzhah airport.

Husni Mubarak and Begin then proceeded to the airport lounge where they had refreshments.

Following the 7-minute reception, Husni Mubarak accompanied the Israeli prime minister to the As-Safa Palace, where the Israeli prime minister will stay during his visit to Alexandria.

Husni Mubarak then accompanied the Israeli prime minister to the main suite in the palace, after which Husni Mubarak left.

The Israeli prime minister is scheduled to visit the Jewish synagogue on Prophet Daniel Street in Alexandria at 1600 today. He will then return to the As-Safa Palace.

At 1900 today, Begin will go to President Anwar as-Sadat's resthouse in Al-Ma'murah and the first official session of discussions between the president and Begin will start. The second session of discussions will be held tomorrow morning on the Ra's at-Tin premises.

President as-Sadat and Begin are expected to hold a press conference at the conclusion of the discussions.

At 1600 tomorrow, Begin will visit the Roman exhibition in Alexandria. He will then make a free tour of the city. The Israeli prime minister will leave Alexandria at 1000 on Thursday.

During his visit to Alexandria, Begin will be accompanied by an escort of honor headed by Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, minister of state for youth and sports. The escort of honor will include Col Nazih Hilmi, presidential aides de camp, and Nasir al-Ansari, secretary of the president's office.

Begin will be accompanied on his visit to Egypt by three of his aides, including Begin's secretary, Kadishay, and his private aides de camp. Begin's party will be joined by General Tamir, who has been in Alexandria since the conclusion of the autonomy discussions. Begin is also accompanied by 79 Israeli and foreign newsmen accredited to the Israeli prime minister's office.

As-Sadat, Begin Meet

NC101541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1828 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 10 July--The official discussions between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin began at 1910 today at the president's resthouse in Al-Ma'murah.

Begin arrived at the president's resthouse at 1900. He was welcomed by President as-Sadat, who said: I hope you had a splendid trip. Begin replied: It was splendid.

President as-Sadat asked Begin for his impression after his visit to Alexandria. Begin replied: It was a very warm visit. He added: I saw here real peace....

Begin is due to have dinner with the President at 2000.

Begin Visits Synagogue

NC101740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 10 July--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin this afternoon visited and prayed at the Jewish synagogue on Prophet Daniel Street in Alexandria.

Begin arrived at the Jewish synagogue at 1630, accompanied by Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, head of the honorary escorting mission. Begin was received on arrival there by head of the Jewish community in Alexandria, Yitzhaq Shimon.

Begin then took the Holy Book and read for some time. After the evening prayers, he unveiled a small library including some holy Jewish books. Begin delivered a speech in Hebrew, in which he said: I am happy to visit this synagogue. I pray to God that peace is achieved soon. We will be happy if peace is achieved.

The head of the Jewish community has told reporters and foreign correspondents that the Jews in Egypt faced no problems before President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. He stressed that the Egyptian Jews have enjoyed every protection, particularly during the 1973 war.

He said that the Egyptians' attitude toward us has changed since President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. He added that there are 180 Jews in Alexandria, most of whom are over 60 years old.

As-Sadat Hosts Dinner

NC101945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1914 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 10 July--President Anwar as-Sadat tonight gave a banquet in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The banquet, which was held at Al-Ma'murah resthouse, was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak; Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil; Presidential Office Chief Hasan Kamil; Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Minister of State for Youth and Sports Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, who is also the head of the honorary escort mission; and members of the delegation accompanying Begin.

The banquet started at 2025 following the session of talks that lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes.

AL-AHRAM REITERATES EGYPT'S POSITION ON AUTONOMY TALKS

NC110816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 July--AL-AHRAM reports today that the discussions that began yesterday between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin centered on steps for establishing full autonomy for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza and for building peace; the phases of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai; and the developments that have taken place in the area since President as-Sadat and Begin's meeting in Al-'Arish.

AL-AHRAM says that President as-Sadat will inform U.S. President Carter of the results of his discussions with Begin.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt has defined its position in the following points:

1. Its respect for and commitment to the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty in accordance with its stipulations and the commitment to apply the two Camp David agreements pertaining to the peace agreement and to a comprehensive peace;

2. This position requires Israel to remove all the obstacles it is placing in the way of peace, foremost of which are the continued Israeli military operations in southern Lebanon, the measures that are being taken against the Palestinian people and the need to halt the building of settlements;

3. Giving a new impetus to the autonomy talks so that they will be successful and be carried out with good intentions and on the date fixed for them;

4. Revising the situation step-by-step so that there will be no deterioration during the delicate phase through which the Middle East issue is passing.

AL-JUMHURIYAH DENOUNCES ISRAEL'S ATTITUDE ON VIENNA MEETING

NC110742 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline: "Israel's Contradictory Attitude," AL-JUMHURIYAH writes in its editorial:

Israel wants peace. This is what it asserts it is striving for. However, peace, in our opinion, and in the opinion of the international community, will not be achieved without a solution of the Palestinian problem; that is, the Palestinians should be given the right to self-determination. However, Israel recalled its ambassador from Austria merely because the Austrian chancellor held a meeting with a Palestinian representative, and the Israeli Knesset issued decisions denouncing Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kriesky and former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt for holding this meeting.

The paper adds: Israel is also issuing statements describing the PLO as an organization of murderers and terrorists.

We do not know how Israel intends to solve the Palestinian problem, considering that these are its public feelings toward one of the major Palestinian organizations.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes its editorial by saying that if Israel is waiting to sit with its own, specially chosen Palestinians, then, in this case, these Palestinians would not truly represent their people, and a peace that would be achieved would not last.

GHALI ADDRESSES AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

NC110700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Monrovia, 10 July--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the OAU ministerial conference in Monrovia, has stressed that the liquidation of colonialism is one of the most important objectives in Egypt's foreign policy and that the assistance Egypt is giving to the African strugglers in the military and political fields confirms that the principle of liquidating colonialism will continue to dominate Egypt's foreign policy.

Dr Butrus Ghali was speaking today at a session of the African foreign ministers conference, which was discussing a report by the OAU secretary general on the liquidation of colonialism in the African Continent and the activity of the liberation committees.

In his speech in which he defined Egypt's principled stand on the question of colonialism in the African Continent, Dr Butrus Ghali said that some Western powers are cooperating with the racist regimes in Africa. He said that Egypt has been trying, through contacts with the United States and Britain within the UN framework, to dissuade them from recognizing the government of Abel Muzorewa in Rhodesia, the establishment of which Egypt denounced and condemned in an official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry.

Dr Ghali said that it would be appropriate for the OAU foreign ministers council to pass a resolution addressed to Britain in particular, on the occasion of the forthcoming Commonwealth meetings, warning it of the consequences of recognizing Muzorewa's regime.

The head of the Egyptian delegation called for increased moral support by the African states to SWAPO--the popular organization for the liberation of the people of Namibia--and for seeking a resolution by the UN Security Council imposing sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the UN Charter.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt draws the attention of the OAU foreign ministers council to South Africa's attempt to obtain recognition for the bantu governments by allowing some leaders of the so-called governments to travel abroad.

Dr Ghali said: We must warn the European states against receiving representatives of these agent governments.

Dr Butrus Ghali, who was the first speaker at the morning session, said that Egypt is watching with grave anxiety the nuclear cooperation between some Western states and South Africa and that a unified strategy must be drawn up to confront this.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt has imposed a tight ban on oil exports to the racist regimes and is acting within the framework of the OAU and the United Nations in tightening the isolation of the racist regimes.

Dr Ghali added: We must act in an effective way to confront the aggression against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and all African frontline states by the racist regimes since aggression of this type is aimed against all African countries.

The head of the Egyptian delegation to the OAU ministerial council meetings, which opened last Friday in Monrovia, said that the liquidation of colonialism is the cornerstone of the OAU in accordance with its charter. Hence it must predominate other objectives, domestic conflicts, whether in northern or in central Africa, should not divert us from our primary objective of liquidating colonialism in southern Africa.

Dr Ghali added that the Arab states are under the impression that the African Continent is deeply involved in its own domestic problems, thus drawing its attention away from terminating the problem of colonialism.

Dr Ghali stressed that Egypt is committed to the resolutions of the recent session of the African liberation council which was held in Lusaka in Zambia and to implementing these resolutions in full since Egypt has been a member of the said committee since its establishment in 1963.

MINISTRY RENEWS CONTRACTS OF TEACHING STAFF IN ARAB STATES

NC101826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 July--The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research has decided to renew the contracts of all Egyptian teaching staff and administrative men sent to work in the Arab countries.

Minister of Education and Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi today said that this was in response to requests by the Arab states and in affirmation of the Ministry's eagerness to promote and consolidate cultural and scientific cooperation between Egypt and these states.

PAPER REPORTS ON JORDANIAN-MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD COOPERATION

NC110924 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 July--In today's issue of the weekly AKHIR SA'AH the magazine says that the Jordanian authorities are trying to exploit the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan in a preconceived political scheme aimed at striking against Jordanian communist and leftist elements hostile to King Husayn.

The magazine adds that the Jordanian authorities have adopted a new policy of fostering friendly relations with Muslim Brotherhood elements in order to channel their activities in such a way as to serve the interests of the royal palace. Several secret meetings have also been held between the chief of Jordanian intelligence and leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood for coordination purposes.

The magazine says that recently several personal assaults have been made in Jordan on members of the Jordanian Communist Party, including Dr Khalil 'Ashmawi.

The magazine adds that King Husayn is personally drawing up plans for these operations which are carried out by the Brotherhood. The magazine says that these events are taking place at a time when the Syrian authorities are pursuing and executing members of the Muslim Brotherhood in revenge against them.

AL-AKHBAR: OIL PRICE INCREASE A MEANS OF POLITICAL PRESSURE

LD101337 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 Jul 79 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "Will Oil Start War?"]

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary's statements on a military presence to insure U.S. oil interests have captured the world's attention. Political observers believe that these statements are a sign of a danger that must be avoided and taken into consideration, especially in the Middle East, to which the U.S. defense secretary's statements particularly referred. He said that the United States will send armed forces to the Middle East if it sees that its vital interests are in danger. There is no doubt that oil is the most important of these vital interests, because U.S. security depends on its strong economy, which in turn depends on oil. The U.S. defense secretary said that the United States can send combat forces to the Middle East within days. In his statement he linked the oil resources and the new strategic weapons with the consolidation of U.S. strength against the Soviet Union.

The reason for the world's interest in the question of oil and its resources is the price increase recently decided by OPEC. The U.S. defense secretary's statements are only an expression of the interest U.S. experts and specialists are taking in the matter and for which they are laying down plans to be carried out at the appropriate time.

It must be borne in mind that the United States and the industrial countries do not look at the question of oil and insuring oil resources, and also the recent increase in prices, as matters to be taken lightly. Rather, they are looking at the matter with the future in mind, because they cannot be sure that they will not be surprised after a few days by another increase in prices or by measures endangering the oil resources. This is because the oil-producing countries, or rather OPEC, increased oil prices not because the prices were unfair, but rather because these countries sought to use the oil as a means of pressure and a weapon to influence the industrial countries' policies.

Since it has become a question of exerting pressure and bringing about political change, there is a risk of danger not only for the United States, but also for every country whose vital interests are linked to oil. Therefore, TIME magazine was right when it said in a banner headline that the world is sitting on an oil barrel and that oil has become the danger threatening explosion and war.

We hope that the situation will not reach the point of explosion, and we do not think that anybody wishes it to do so.

UGANDAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

NC101936 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1919 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 July--A Ugandan delegation led by Edward Rugumayo, speaker of the Ugandan National Assembly, arrived in Cairo tonight from Khartoum on a 4-day official visit to Egypt. The Ugandan official said on arrival that he carries a written message from Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa to President Anwar as-Sadat. This is the first visit to Egypt by an official Ugandan delegation of the new regime.

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER, HUSAYN DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

JN101414 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--Today Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, received Masumi Esaki, Japanese minister of international trade and industry and head of the Japanese side to the Iraqi-Japanese joint committee for economic and technical cooperation. During the meeting, discussion centered on Iraqi-Japanese joint cooperation in the various commerical, industrial and technical spheres. The meeting was attended by 'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member, minister of planning and head of the Iraqi side to the aforementioned committee.

Esaki Departure

JN101734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--Masumi Esaki, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, left Baghdad for Kuwait this evening at the end of his visit to Iraq, during which he chaired the Japanese side to the Iraqi-Japanese Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The committee ended its works today. Esaki said that his visit had been successful and fruitful. He added that the committee had discussed all aspects of bilateral cooperation. It was agreed that the committee shall hold its meetings annually. The Japanese minister pointed out that Iraq possesses tremendous potentials, enabling it to utilize technology and developed scientific equipment in all fields. He asserted his country's readiness to supply Iraq with technical know-how and to contribute to implementing Iraqi projects.

Press Statement

JN101910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister, has declared that Iraq's 1979 oil exports to Japan will be increased by 40 percent. In a press conference held here today with representatives of the Japanese media, attended by Masumi Esaki, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, the planning minister said that Iraq's decision is aimed at consolidating relations of cooperation with Japan. He dealt with the fruitful results of the meetings of the second session of the Iraqi-Japanese Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. He also discussed the possibilities of expanding bilateral economic and cultural cooperation and of boosting understanding between them. 'Adnan Husayn also dealt with the status of the international oil markets and the affect of the dollar's devaluation on international and trade relations.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON FRENCH PREMIER'S VISIT

JN101633 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--Iraq and France have stressed their common desire to deepen and expand the scope of cooperation between them and announced the existence of new prospects and horizons to achieve this goal.

In a joint statment issued today on the talks concluded in Baghdad yesterday between Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council and French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the success attained in developing relations between Iraq and France, especially in the economic field.

The statement notes France's interest in the unity steps between Iraq and Syria and their development toward the unity of the Arab nation, in view of the positive contribution such a unity will make toward the establishment of harmonious international relations. The statement says that during their meeing, Saddam Husayn and Raymond Barre made an extensive review of Iraqi-French relations, current developments in the Arab region and international issues of mutual concern. The statement refers to Mr Barre's meeting with Planning Minister Adnan Husayn, Trade Minister Hasan Ali and Defense Minister Adnan Khayrallah, members of the Revolution Command Council.

During the discussion of developments in Arab region, including the Arab Gulf region, the Iraqi side explained the nature of new complications in the situation since the Camp David agreements, the dangers to the Palestinian people's rights and to peace itself. It also explained the efforts being exerted by Iraq and the other Arab countries to eliminate such dangers. The unity steps between Iraq and Syria are a major part of these efforts.

Mr Barre explained the French view of the grave situation in the Arab region and the efforts France and the European Community are exerting through the statement issued by the EC to help achieve a just solution to the problem.

The joint statement says that the two sides agreed that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved through withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the achievement of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Regarding Lebanon, the two sides reaffirmed their support for establishing the authority of the legitimate government on all parts of Lebanon. They stressed the vital importance they attach to Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity.

When analyzing the international situation and significant political and strategic issues, the two sides attached special importance to the subject of the international economic order, the Third World and energy. The two sides reaffirmed their governments' adherence to the principles of national independence and respect for other countries' sovereignty. They stessed in particular the need to respect the principle of noninterference in other countries' domestic affairs. They also expressed their conviction of the importance of continuing the Arab-European dialog to include political and economic issues. The two sides also stressed their agreement on the need to restructure the world economic system so as to insure equality, progress and economic stability in the relationship between the developing countries and the industrial states. In this respect, the French side expressed its appreciation of, and interest in, the special international fund proposal, suggested by Iraq, to help the less developed countries through contributions by the oil-producing countries and the industrial states.

Saddam Husayn and Raymond Barre expressed their satisfaction with what has been achieved during this visit to establish Iraqi-French cooperation on comprehensive bases. Mr Barre renewed his invitation to Saddam Husayn to pay an official visit to France.

BAGHDAD PAPERS ASSAIL IRAN, SUDAN, OMAN RELATIONSHIP

JN101045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH today attack numerous meetings and contacts which took place recently among the regimes of Oman, Sudan and Iran.

ATH-THAWRAH says: A delegation of Sultan Qabus visited Tehran late last month, it was warmly welcomed and received by all the leaders of the New Iranian regime. A delegation of Numayri's regime paid a similar visit to Iran and met with Khomeyni.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Numayri's letter to Qabus after these two visits confirms that a new phase of relations of friendship and coordination among the three regimes has actually begun. The nature of this rapprochement reveals that the three regimes have similar goals and leanings. It also reveals beyond any doubt the sides who are standing behind these relations and seeking to develop and strengthen them.

ATH-THAWRAH asks: Why is the Iranian regime strenthening its relations with the regimes of Qabus and Numayri which are known for their strong ties and connections with U.S. imperialist circles, particularly at a time when the Iranian regime is talking day and night about the "Revolution and the revolutionaries" and is insisting on fabricating disputes with and creating problems for Iraq in an attempt to preoccupy Iraq and divert its attention from fulfilling its pan-Arab responsibilities inconfronting the constant imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab nation?

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: The new position of the Iranian rulers in contrast to what they stated in the beginning: To support the Palestine issue means supporting Arab rights, not mailing demands or claims in Arab countries with the aim of annexing Arab lands as the deposed Shah had done.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: The Iranian regime is coordinating and cooperating with the Sudanese and Omani regimes. This means that the Iranian regime is in the same trench with As-Sadat, the Zionist entity and the Sudaneses and Omani regimes. It also means that the Iranian regime is hostile to Arab rights and solidarity. It is obvious the Iranian regime is in the same trench with Zionism and imperialism.

AL-JUMHURIYAH continues: The recent visit of the U.S. mission to Iran, which the Iranian rulers tried to justify, is yet another indication that Iran is fabricating imaginary enemies like Iraq on the foreign level and the conditions of the Iranian Army on the domestic level. Naturally, the Iranian rulers did this to go back on their anti-U.S. stand publicly declared 5 months ago and to resume cooperation with imperialism.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes: The United States has abandoned the policy of direct intervention after its defeat in Vietnam. It has entrusted its agents with the task of this intervention. The Iranian regime is the only geopolitical candidate for this role.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AMMAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN101338 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah left Amman this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he was received by His Majesty King Husayn and conveyed a message to his majesty from His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, which dealt with the current Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Shaykh Sabah said the Jordanian and Kuwaiti views on Arab issues and the current developments were identical, and that his talks with Prime Minister Mudar Badran were fruitful and constructive. Shaykh Sabah added that the Arab countries have committed themselves to the resolutions of the two Baghdad conferences and that efforts and contacts are being made to strengthen the Arab ranks. He said we are in dire need of Arab solidarity, because through this solidarity, we can gain the respect of the world. He expressed hope that Arab unity will remain the constant Arab policy, which all Arabs should adhere to. He also expressed hope that Egypt will return to the Arab fold soon.

Shaykh Sabah was seen off at Amman airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN092130 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Iliev Khristov arrived in Amman this evening, heading a Bulgarian delegation on a 3-day visit to Jordan. During his visit, the Bulgarian minister will meet with Industry and Trade Minister Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani and other senior officials to discuss various aspects of trade and economic cooperation between Jordan and Bulgaria.

Phosphates Agreement Discussed

JN101541 Amman JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 10 July--Jordan and Bulgaria have agreed to conclude a long-term agreement whereby Bulgaria will buy Jordanian phosphate at world prices. The two sides also agreed to study the possibility of establishing Jordanian Bulgarian joint industrial companies. These companies will be established mainly in Jordan and will operate in the fields of mining, mechanical equipment, furniture and animal resources.

This was agreed upon during the first meeting of the Jordanian-Bulgarian Joint Trade Committee held at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today. The Jordanian side in the committee was led by Industry and Trade Minister Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, while the Bulgarian side was led by Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Iliev Khristov.

The committee also discussed Bulgaria's use of the free zone area in Aqaba for the transport of transit goods to the Middle East and the strengthening of economic relations, by increasing the volume of trade in the two countries' national products.

PRESS COMMENT ON 'ARAFAT, AUTONOMY NEGOTIATION TALKS

JN100841 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Discussing the Vienna meeting of 'Arafat, Kreisky and Brandt, AD-DUSTUR today says: The talks are tantamount to a semi-official dialog between the PLO, the Austrian Government and the Socialist International. This dialog has enraged Israel, including the Labor Party which is a member of the Socialist International.

These talks will by no means strengthen Washington's position, which establishes preconditions for conducting a dialog with the PLO. Furthermore, the talks mean that the trusteeship imposed by Egypt, Israel and the United States on the Palestinian people, through negotiations on the mockery of the autonomy question, cannot find supporters in the ranks of the Socialist International. This is considered a negative factor in Israel's view.

Because of all this, Israel's rage was violent and quick. Nevertheless, it is too early to predict the impact of the Vienna talks on relations between the Socialist International and Israel or on the role which the Socialist International might perform to establish genuine peace in the area. Only the future can tell about this impact.

Discussing the autonomy negotiations taking place between Egypt and Israel, AR-RA'Y says: It seems that Israel, which seeks to turn the autonomy negotiations into a vicious circle, is trying to force the United States to reveal its intentions and ideas, eventhough the previous and current chairmen of the U.S. delegations to the autonomy negotiations, Leonard and Strauss, have stated that the U.S. side will continue to listen to the ideas and positions of the Egyptian and Israeli sides, but will not submit any ideas to break the deadlock in the negotiations before next September. It is evident that the U.S. administration is trying to gain time to obtain the Zionist lobby's support for its policies on SALT II, the energy crisis and the problems of unemployment and inflation before the U.S. administration reveals its cards on the autonomy negotiations. AR-RA'Y adds: On the other hand, the Begin government realizes why the U.S. administration is postponing revealing its intentions and proposals on the future of the occupied Palestinian lands and the future of the Palestinian people and rights. Therefore, the Begin government decided the day before yesterday not to empower Prime Minister Menahem Begin to make a goodwill initiative, as a reply to the wish of Egypt, which pins special hope on Begin's visit and the results of the Alexandria talks. It seems that Begin will press in the direction of expediting the process of forcing the U.S. administration to reveal its stand toward the negotiations, while the U.S. administration is in a state of weakness and in evident need of the Zionist centers of power in the United States to support the domestic and foreign policies of President Carter's administration.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, OTHER PLO LEADERS

JN101701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] At 1545 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum and PLO Executive Committee members Zuhayr Muhsin, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Yasir 'abd Rabbuh, Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, Hamid Abu Sittah, 'Abd al-Jawad Salih, Habib Qahwaji and 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN101341 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah arrived in Damascus from Amman this morning, for a short visit to Syria, within his current tour of several Arab countries. He was met at Damascus international airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Shaykh Sabah made a statement to the SANA correspondent, saying that he is carrying a verbal message from His Highness Shaykh Jasir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, to his brother President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the current Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

'ALAWITE-SUNNITE RIFT REPORTED BEHIND ALEPPO INCIDENT

NC101548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Amman, 10 July--People arriving here from Damascus have dismissed as untrue the reports announced by the Syrian Ba'thist Government that the Muslim Brotherhood had been behind the attack on the artillery school. They emphasized that those who engineered the massacre in Aleppo were members of the armed forces, affiliated with the Ba'th Party. The arrivals pointed out that the school is an important center for teaching Ba'thist principles to students and officers and that the Syrian authorities have tried to put the blame for the massacre on the Muslim Brotherhood so as to divert attention from the covert conflict between the 'Alawites and the Sunnites within the Syrian party. The arrivals also asserted that the members of the Muslim Brotherhood, who were executed recently, had been detained in Syrian prisons since 1977 and had no connection with the artillery school incident.

The new arrivals in Amman during the past few days revealed that the Syrian authorities are now continually conducting searches for fugitives who participated in the artillery school massacre, as well as for persons with religious inclinations--although the real conflict is between the 'Alawites and the Sunnites. Reports coming from Damascus indicate that there is a general feeling of discontent with the regime among all classes of the Syrian people because murder is a daily occurrence in the streets, and not a night passes without murders being committed by both the 'Alawites and Sunnites. The reports say that the deputy director of Al-Mazzah prison was assassinated on 27 June on his way to work. Further reports emphasize that the Syrians' grumbling against the regime in Damascus is a result of the anarchy that prevails in the country at night which makes the people afraid to leave their homes after 1800 for fear of being attacked or murdered. Because the 'Alawite Ba'thists try to accuse the Muslim Brotherhood of having committed the artillery school massacre, the members of the Muslim Brotherhood and the religious elements are trying to escape from Syria, lest they be detained or murdered.

PRESS COMMENT ON U.S. THREATS AGAINST OIL STATES

JN101014 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "U.S. Threats Should Be Countered by Arab Threats," the paper [not further identified] says: The current campaign of the U.S. administration to cope with the oil issue, or the energy crisis, has recently escalated in a feverish manner and reached the point of explicit threats of military intervention and the occupation of Middle East oil sources. Those who have voiced these threats includes the U.S. defense secretary and U.S. Vice President Mondale.

The paper concludes: The policy of the big stick is gone for good. The only answer to this policy lies in the heart of every Arab who believes in Arabism and in his Arab nation's mission. It is an answer that must be translated into action. This action consists of threatening the U.S. administration--which has threatened the Arabs with military intervention--and dealing blows to its interests wherever they may be, because the U.S. administration's hostility to the Arabs is no less than that of the Zionist enemy.

Under the headline "oil Is Inflammable," TISHRIN says: The United States is using the oil issue as a facade to cover its military intervention in the Middle East and as a means to antagonize the Western world against the Arabs.

The paper draws an analogy between the current U.S. threats and the British threats prior to the Suez war. The paper adds: The United States is lying when it claims that oil sources in the Arab world are endangered and the flow of oil to the West can no longer be guaranteed. The truth is that the Arab oil-producing countries have an interest in producing and selling their oil. There are no justifications or reasons for changing the flow of Arab oil from its traditional oil markets.

The United States exploited the 1974 oil crisis to put pressure on Western Europe when it sought to adopt a different policy from the United States. The United States succeeded in this. Despite this, the Arabs were blamed for all the burdens shouldered by the poor citizen in the West.

The paper concludes: Despite the clamor raised by the United States and other countries, the truth is that there are no dangers threatening oil sources or its flow to Western markets unless the United States considers that the Arabs, who are the owners of their oil, constitute a threat to their oil and land. The U.S. attempt to cover up its hostile schemes and military preparations agains the Arabs by such a false cover is condemned and well-known. It also constitutes a threat to peace in every part of the world.

The United States and other countries should understand that oil, which is of vital importance to the Western world's daily life, is also an inflammable substance. Oil is an Arab resource, but it is not more precious than Arab blood and the Arab nation. The Arab nation which has been sacrificing the blood of its sons to defend its land, rights, and dignity will not hesitate to sacrifice oil if forced to do so and if put in a position where there is no other choice.

ALGERIA

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GARAI ARRIVES

ID101326 Algiers APS in English 1055 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Algiers, 10 Jul (APS)--Mr Robert Garai, Hungarian foreign vice minister, yesterday arrived here on an official visit. He was welcomed by high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, and Hungary's ambassador to Algiers.

Mr Garai declared that he will examine ways and means to strengthen bilateral cooperation with his Algerian interlocutors.

Mr Garai expressed his satisfaction for the very good relations existing between the two countries and added that he will discuss certain international questions.

LIBYA

JALLUD LECTURES TEACHERS ON REVOLUTION

ID101536 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli, July 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud said that the transformation cannot take place through emotional beliefs but through the full ideological beliefs in the dicta of the revolution.

During the intellectual lecture given by Staff-Major Jallud to the members of the second constitutional session of the Jamahiriyah teachers, he said that the states that we have to pass through in order to secure the goals of the revolution at the local, Arab and Islamic levels, require an increase in the number of believers in the revolution and not mere reliance on the historic leadership but on the whole masses.

Staff-Major Jallud pointed out that urban militarization is the only way to confirm the people's authority, achieve democracy and grant the people self-rule.

He added that the historic leadership is aiming at achieving and consolidating the dicta "power, wealth and weapons in the people's hand."

He affirmed that once the masses are in such a position this would deprive fascism and dictatorship of any opportunities and confirm the power of the masses.

Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam, Jallud stressed that the task of the people's revolutionary forces is to assert and apply the revolutionary dicta, to overcome the old remnants and work for a continuous movement of the masses.

He said: "The revolutionary vanguard achieves victories for the masses, as opposed to the parties vanguard whose victories are only beneficial to their own parties."

He pointed out that the Great First of September Revolution seeks a renaissance of the Arab nation's civilisation and its acts for the triumph [words indistinct].

He said that this noble aim requires the action of all the revolutionary forces and the believers in the unity of the Arab nation as a source of strength and a restoration of Islam's past glories. He said: "Our success depends on our ability to create cadres of believers which learn, read and argue about the revolution."

Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud pointed out that the revolution should be carried out in practice in the teaching of subjects and that a unionist approach should be used in the teaching of history, geography and other subjects. He said: "We cannot create a generation of unionists without changing the present education syllabuses."

He noted that the first step taken by (Israel) was to inform the defeated Egyptian president of the need to change the Egyptian education curricula so that anything touching upon the true aims and nature of (Israel) would be deleted. He added that America has presented the necessary funds to finance the operation whose real objective, he said, was to mislead the Egyptian new generation as to the nature of (Israeli) intentions.

Staff-Major Jallud asserted the need to believe completely in the dicta of the revolution because they are meant for the happiness of man, for the attainment of his liberty, and the free provision of his needs. The revolutionary process is innate, he said.

In conclusion Staff-Major Jallud explained that the construction of an ideology should begin with the teacher and pupil considering the fact that more than one third of the Jamahiriyah's population are students. He said: "Our educational views differ from the rest of the world as our revolution is distinguished by humanitarian principles." Staff-Major Jallud affirmed that the importance the revolution devotes to the creation of the ideologist is the correct way to build the personality of man. Man is considered to be the fulcrum of any progress and hence the central element in the process of progress and development.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

ID101422 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] The head of the Foreign Liaison Bureau received in his office in Tripoli this morning a delegation from the provisional government in Nicaragua. The recent developments in Nicaragua and the victories scored by the Sandinista front against the fascist regime of Somoza were discussed during this meeting. The members of the delegation exposed the aggressive alliance between Somoza's facsist regime and the usurping enemy in Palestine. The delegation of the revolutionary government in Nicaragua, which arrived in Tripoli last night, is composed of an official of the Sandinista front for military affairs, a member of the consultative council and the front's official for foreign relations.

A delegation from the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the General People's Congress has left to take part in the conference of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua to be held in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, the day after tomorrow, Thursday. A conference of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and the liberation movements in Latin America was held in Benghazi in January.

AT-TALHI RECEIVES SAHARAN PRIME MINISTER LAMINE

LD101404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Engineer Jadallah 'Azzur at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, received in his office this morning Mohamed Lamine, prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, who is on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended by the head of the Arab Liaison Bureau of the secretariat of the General People's Congress.

MAURITANIA

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY PARADE

LD102300 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Mauritanian Islamic Republic today celebrated the anniversary of the assumption of power by the national armed forces. A large military parade was held this morning in Nouakchott attended by members of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the government as well as by many thousands of the inhabitants of the capital. On the occasion, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and prime minister, delivered the following speech: [read by announcer]

I will make no promises, as you must have heard too many already. I will confine myself only to what action has been started.

Concerning the Saharan war, contacts continue with the POLISARIO Front and other parties concerned to find a solution to the problem and to achieve a final end to the fighting [words indistinct]. In the hope of restoring peace and harmony to all parts of the Arab Maghreb, I, on this memorable day, address an urgent appeal to the leaders of the sister and neighboring countries (?to lift) all barriers which still stand between us and peace. Our contribution to this process involves other initiatives (?to maintain) the brotherly ties which bind us to the Moroccan Kingdom, to continue the contacts with the POLISARIO and to reestablish diplomatic relations with Algeria. [passage indistinct] I am confident that any attempt at armed action or any pressure of whatever kind will be challenged and completely frustrated by our armed forces and people.

With regard to the rebuilding of the economy and the (?revitalization) of democracy, this is a long-term task. The Military Committee for National Salvation and government are tackling two fundamental problems on whose solution depends progress in the social, economic and political spheres. The problems are the rectification of public administration and austerity. Our battle in the home front is no less important than the battle to defend the country's unity. It is the duty of all citizens of this country to support the policy of austerity and rectification which is being pursued by the Military Committee for National Salvation and government. You officers, NCO's and soldiers, who have since 10 July been assuming the trust of national government, are committed more strictly than any one else to the implementation of the policy of austerity and rectification. [passage indistinct]

With regard to foreign policy, our country will work for the strengthening of relations with friends [word indistinct] and to extend the circle of these friends. We are with the peoples who are struggling for their freedom, especially those of Palestine, Zimbabwe and [words indistinct]. In conclusion of this message, I appeal [words indistinct]

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA INTERVIEWED BY LEBANESE WEEKLY

NC101230 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 9 Jul 79 pp 19-22 NC

[Interview granted in Rabat on 5 July to Claude Khouri by Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta]

[Excerpts] The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, has said that if all else fails, the Arabs will resort to force to drive the Israelis out of East Jerusalem.

Speaking to MONDAY MORNING in a private interview in Rabat on Thursday, July 5, Boucetta said: "We will use all the means available. I do not exclude any method. When one has a right, he has to defend it. I hope we will be able to defend our right (to East Jerusalem) without resorting to force, but if force proves necessary, it will be used."

The Moroccan official also said he was "pessimistic" about recent developments in south Lebanon. "I fear," he said, "that what is going on now and the violence of the past few weeks will shatter the area. I'm rather pessimistic. It is difficult, very difficult, to forecast what is going to happen in Lebanon, but we fear that whatever is approaching can lead to catastrophe for the Lebanese themselves and for their neighbors.

In the event of another Arab-Israeli war, Boucetta added: Morocco would be willing to send troops to the front. "Morocco has commitments within the Arab world," he said. "When it dispatched forces to the Sinai and the Golan Heights (in the 1973 war), it did so because of its commitments, to demonstrate its solidarity, not only in words but also in action. And I think if it proves necessary to give another concrete demonstration of this solidarity by sending troops and arms to the front, Morocco will not hold back." He added: If the dispatch of troops proves necessary, and if it is decided within an Arab context, there is no reason why Morocco should not do it.

Boucetta received me in his Rabat office after a meeting of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee in Fes and before a meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) men to pave the way for an OAU summit later this month. Morocco figures prominently in the Al-Quds Committee, since the Islamic team is headed by the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II.

About the committee, Boucetta said:

"It was created long before the Islamic conference, in consideration of the fact that Jerusalem is a spiritual center that concerns not only Islam but also other religions, like Christianity. The eagerness with which the Israelis tried to erase the Muslim and Christian aspects of the city did not allow us to stand idly by and watch. That is why the Al-Quds Committee was created--to draw the attention of international public opinion to the situation and also to seek ways and means to prevent the destruction of the spiritual aspects of Jerusalem.

"During the 10th Islamic conference which took place in Fes last May, the foreign ministers, acting on their governments' instructions, decided to give the committee more importance and more authority to implement the decisions that had to be taken.

"It was for this reason that His Majesty King Hassan II was asked to chair the committee, and that the latest meeting of the committee was held in Fes last week. During that meeting, the committee's past resolutions were pulled out and a concrete work schedule was set. For example, on the international level, it was decided to take the matter to the Security Council, in search of measures and resolutions to prevent the kind of destruction I have referred to. We contacted the European Economic Community, the nonaligned movement and the OAU. We also got in touch with the Pope, to draw his attention to the seriousness of the situation. We are addressing ourselves to international public opinion, Muslim and non-Muslim, to make sure that the dangers involved are clear to everyone... "We will use all the means available (to regain East Jerusalem). I don't exclude any method. When one has a right, he must defend it. I hope that we will be able to defend our right without resorting to force, but if force proves necessary, it will be used.

On reports that King Hassan II is planning an Arab tour in connection with the East Jerusalem issue, Boucetta said: "No date has been set yet, but I know that his majesty wishes to undertake a series of contacts in the Middle East to discuss the cause of Jerusalem, the Middle East crisis in general and international issues affecting the Arab world. But I don't think the tour will come before the next meeting of the Al-Quds Committee, which is scheduled for mid-September, and I don't know which countries he will be visiting.

The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs explained his government's positions on major Middle Eastern issues and its relations with the major Middle Eastern, African and international powers as follows:

The Camp David accords: "Certain interpretations have been given to the Moroccan attitude (toward Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's unilateral peace initiatives) that did not conform to reality. The fact is that we were as surprised, perhaps as shocked, as anybody else by as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. On the emotional level, we were taken aback, but after As-Sadat's speech at the Knesset, we tried to allow reason to rule emotion. We tried to look for substantive meanings in his initiative. In fact, his speech included elements which could lead one to believe that As-Sadat's perception of realities and the commitments of the 1974 Rabat summit were, if not identical, at least close.

"But the process developed, and by the time the Baghdad summit was held, we had realized that the As-Sadat line and the Rabat commitments did not move in the same direction. Because we wanted to respect our commitments and because we wanted maximum Arab Solidarity, we were totally at ease during the Baghdad summit. "We realized that what As-Sadat was achieving was not a global settlement but a separate treaty, and that there were many elements (in the As-Sadat line) which did not even resemble the commitments of the Rabat summit. "It is true that As-Sadat stopped in Morocco on his way back to Egypt after the Camp David meetings, but that was only because when you're returning from the U.S. you must stop in Spain or Morocco or some other country nearby.

"But in fact, despite the various interpretations that were made of the Moroccan attitude, our position has never varied, because it is based on two fundamental principles: That the Palestinian problem is the key problem of the Middle East, and that the commitments of the Rabat summit of 1974 are binding.

"The Moroccan position can be summarized in three points:

"First: We consider that the Palestinian question is the key question of the Middle East, that the Palestinians must return to their land and establish a Palestinian state, and that the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people.

"Second: Israel must evacuate all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem.

"Third: Only a global solution in the Middle East would be a durable solution." Boucetta categorically denied reports that Morocco helped pave the way for As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

Asked to explain the meeting King Hassan reportedly held with the former president of the World Jewish Organization, Nahum Goldmann, before Sadat's Jerusalem trip, Boucetta said: "What I can tell you is that all these rumors, and I have heard them on several occasions, were intended as an attack on Morocco. We had something completely different in mind, but others were out for sensationalism and opportunism. I must stress that these rumors are inaccurate.

Asked again whether Morocco had played a role in paving the way for As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, Boucetta said: "We are ready to play any role to improve the situation within the Arab community, but all those rumors of the past are unfounded. I want that to be perfectly clear.

Moroccan-Iranian relations: "The shah's stopover in Morocco (after his departure from Iran) was strictly a private and personal matter. It had nothing to do with relations between the Moroccan and Iranian peoples. The two peoples have ties which go back a long time in history, and both understood that for the sake of certain values, relations between them must be guided back to the right track. This is what has happened. Our new ambassador to Iran has presented his credentials and taken up his normal activities. So we do have good relations with Iram."

Moroccan-American relations: "It is not true that there has been a cooling of relations between Morocco and the United States because of Morocco's position on the Camp David accords. The United States knows that we, the Moroccans, are part of the Arab community, with commitments which we wish to respect; and that this should not alter our bilateral relations with the U.S.

"After the visit of his majesty to Washington, the joint communique that was issued dealt with this subject in such a way as to allow Morocco to keep its commitments--considering the Palestinian question of a fundamental one that should be taken into consideration, along with the Arab lands occupied in 1967, if there is to be a durable, comprehensive settlement.

"I believe that the U.S. understands our position, which cannot change, because, regardless of the difficulties that arise, we cannot deny our commitments. There has been no cooling of relations between us. There have sometimes been differences of view especially after the liberation of the Sahara, when there were certain reservations about the sale of American arms to Morocco. But the explanations that we gave to the U.S. and the understanding of the U.S. did away with all the doubts. Today, there are no difficulties involved in purchasing American arms, so (in answer to your question) there is no need to turn to Moscow for arms in the near future. I can tell you that our relations with the U.S. are normal relations.

I drew Boucetta's attention to reports that the fall of the shah had shaken the confidence of some of Washington's friends in its ability or willingness to provide them with support when support is needed, and I asked whether this feeling was shared by Morocco.

He said: "No, it is not. We rely on ourselves."

SUDAN

OPPOSITION LEADER INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL, ARAB SITUATION

LD091337 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Jul 79 p 18 LD

[Interview granted by As-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the opposition Sudanese national front, to 'Arafat Hijazi in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Sudan has always been known to have standing in the Arab ranks and, indeed, to be in the forefront of supporters of unity and democracy and of those aspiring for the liberation of the occupied land from the Zionist enemy. Why has the situation changed and why does Sudan now side with the Camp David agreement and As-Sadat, who has shaken hands with Menahem Begin, the butcher of the Dayr Yassin massacre?

[Answer] What has happened in Sudan does not express the Sudanese will or even the will of the architects of the regime. Even President Numayri himself wishes he could find a way to deal with the situation and to take Sudan back to its original stand on the side of the Arab cause.

There is no doubt that Sudan has special circumstances which, unfortunately, the Arab world does not realize. It is these circumstances that have made Sudan appear to be siding with As-Sadat's regime whereas in fact Sudan has found itself in this position against its will and contrary to its belief. The Egyptian information media are trying to portray Sudan as Egypt's ally and supporter in its shameful deviation.

The best evidence of this fact is the official statement which the Sudanese Government issued a week ago denying Egyptian press reports about President Numayri's support for As-Sadat's measures.

[Question] What reason led Sudan to this pitfall that has made it depart from the national line?

[Answer] In fact our disagreement with President Numayri since he took office in 1969--disagreement which developed into a bloody conflict--has evolved from a local conflict into foreign alliances. The opposition allied itself with Libya and Ethiopia while the regime allied itself with As-Sadat and other Arab parties with the aim of insuring internal security in Sudan.

It is not easy to break this link with As-Sadat which began several years ago, particularly since the reconciliation between us and President Numayri was not fully implemented and because the regime felt the need for continued Egyptian support in maintaining internal security.

I can assure you that the great majority of the Sudanese people are against the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. In fact most of the officials close to Numayri are against it, including even the official Sudanese delegation that accompanied President Numayri during his visit to the United States, especially Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Abu Bakr 'Uthman, Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir and Minister of State Muhammad Mahjub. All these were against the treaty.

I believe that President Numayri himself would be no different from the Sudanese people in rejecting the treaty if it were not for the obligations concerning security matters we just talked about. There is no doubt that he has now begun reconsidering his stand since he recently announced that he does not oppose the Baghdad summit resolution. He also did not make any statements supporting this liquidationist treaty.

[Question] What about Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak's visits to Sudan which recently have become less frequent?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Egyptian regime has begun to realize that from the beginning Sudan had no faith in its political line, particularly since As-Sadat's initiative which began with the visit to Jerusalem and ended with the Camp David accords and the ill-omened treaty. There is no doubt also that during his visits to Sudan and talks with officials, Husni Mubarak felt that nobody heeds what he says and that his visits are no longer desired. It was natural therefore that his visits to Sudan should stop. I believe that Husni Mubarak and other Egyptian officials have come to realize that Sudan's unchanging belief is that As-Sadat's regime will not last long. This is because this regime is based on deceiving the Egyptian people. But this deception will soon be exposed and it will be realized that this "brainwashing" of the Egyptian people will not succeed. For example As-Sadat led the Egyptian people to believe that U.S. aid to Egypt would exceed $30 billion, while the subsequent days proved that it will be no more than $7 billion. In the meantime Japan and West Germany have said that they will not increase their aid to Egypt by one single dollar.

In summary, the Sudanese people realized from the beginning that As-Sadat's projects are not in the interest of the Arab nation and the Arab cause and they have therefore opposed them. The Egyptian officials have recently realized, after it was too late, that they cannot deceive the Sudanese people as they have been able to deceive the Egyptian people for some time.

[Question] I interrupted the Sudanese leader and asked him about the reasons that made him agree to go back to Sudan before the opposition had been able to obtain all its demands and why the opposition has made a truce with the regime despite the fact that so far it has refused to enable it to take part in government.

[Answer] There is a fact that nobody should ignore, namely that in recent years Sudan has faced many problems which the regime has been unable to resolve. And since Sudan is not solely the regime's responsibility--the opposition is also responsible for what is happening--we have decided to accept dialog inside the country because we believe that opposition from abroad is an obsolete and ineffective method and might be based on the wrong facts. Therefore our return to Sudan and our democratic dialog with the regime has helped in solving many of the local Sudanese political issues. Most important of these, as I have already said, was stopping the fighting and bloodshed. This has also enabled the regime to deal with citizens' problem with much realism and responsibility.

[Question] You seem to be optimistic about the Sudanese Government's policy, which you say is now reconsidering its stand on the peace agreement. Does this mean the final failure of As-Sadat's initiative and the agreement with Israel in the Arab arena and is this enough to bring the final downfall of As-Sadat's initiative and plans?

[Answer] Any observer of the Arab situation is bound to feel optimistic about the results for the following reasons:

First, the Arab stand has succeeded in its first step, namely to abandon As-Sadat's regime, which believes that the Arabs cannot live without Egypt. Thus the equation on which the Israelis and the imperialists based their calculations--which said that there is no Arab League without Egypt, no Arab secretary general except from Egypt and no Arab leadership other than the Egyptian leadership--has failed. The Arabs have proved that they are capable of forging ahead with the same belief and thrust no matter how many deviationists fall on the path of struggle, even if the Egyptian regime that represents 40 million people is among those who fall.

Second, the Arabs have stood fast and strong in the face of external temptations and threats and have proved to the world that this time Israeli irrationality will not be allowed to turn into a status quo.

Third, a new dimension, the Islamic dimension, has been added to the Arab dimension, which has given greater strength and drive to the Arab stand against the aggressive plot against Jerusalem and Palestine. This dimension is represented by Khomeyni's movement, which has actually taken place, and the Turkish movement which is expected to happen shortly.

The Arabs must not rely on making resistance to occupation solely a Palestinian responsibility. Legions of Arabs and Muslims must be formed to be a real and solid supporter of the Palestinian resistance so as to enable it to escalate its operations inside the occupied territories and to become a threat to every Israeli soldier and recruit. The Arab countries are also called upon to provide the Arab citizens in the occupied territories with the means to display steadfastness and enable them to resist the conditions that may force them to leave their homeland by increasing their financial support for development projects, universities, educational institutions, hospitals and places of worship so that the Palestinian existence over ever inch of the Palestinian territories will be strengthened.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION--Khartoum, 9 July--An Australian parliamentary delegation arrived in Khartoum yesterday for a 3-day visit to Sudan during which it will have talks with the officials of the Sudanese People's Assembly, the Sudanese Socialist Union, the tourism and hotels authority, the Ministry of National Planning, and the Ministry of Finance and National Economy. (Connally), head of the guest delegation, said that the talks which his delegation will have with the Sudanese officials will deal with the aspects of cooperation between Sudan and Australia in the economic, social, parliamentary and tourism fields. The delegation's visit to Sudan is part of an African tour which included Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Gabon. [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN]

OIL NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPT DEADLOCKED

TA100640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The talks between Israel and Egypt on the subject of oil have become deadlocked. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that the joint committee of the two countries on this issue met at Abu Rudays yesterday for its fourth session, but failed to achieve a conclusion.

Among other things, nothing was agreed upon regarding the purchase of Israel's production equipment at the 'Alma oilfield. The equipment is valued at about $30 million. The question of how Egypt will supply oil to Israel after the field is returned also has not been solved.

Our correspondent points out that the next meeting of the committee has not yet been set up, as the Egyptian representatives said they did not have authority for concluding problematical issues. It is not to be ruled out that the level of the talks will have to be raised to the ministerial level.

In the meantime, the drilling of a 12th oil well at the 'Alma field has started. The Energy Ministry decided on the drilling in spite of opposition from the American Neptune Company. The company says it does not pay to begin drilling, since the field is to be returned to Egypt in 4 months.

HA'ARETZ ON REJECTION FRONT, U.S. GLOBAL CONCERN

TA061112 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 79 p 13 TA

[A. Schweitzer article: "The Rejection's Passing Advantage"]

[Text] One of Israeli policy's traditional axioms is being increasingly actualized before our very eyes. According to this rule, Israel has no more loyal ally than Arab extremism. The rejectionist front neutralized Egypt, to a great extent, and took the legitimate right to represent the Palestinians away from it and, later, that of bringing them in as partners in the autonomy negotiations. This is the basic reason for the fact that the Government of Israel can, at least for the moment, conduct a settlement campaign without fearing immediate consequences on the Egyptian plane.

For the very same reason the United States has also been neutralized, but as far as this is concerned the extremism plays a role in a different context. The enormous increase in the cost of oil, without Saudi Arabia being able or wanting to act as a curb, makes it difficult for the United States to fulfill the view accepted in the administration, according to which a comprehensive settlement should be aimed at, in addition to other things, maintaining the traditional link with Riyadh. Riyadh is not what it was in President Carter's eyes and, in any case, it is difficult for the U.S. State Department to be constant in the fulfillment of its views with what they involve concerning the Palestinian issue.

Mr Begin is apparently aware of the above, and so he does not hesitate to engage himself in seizing lands belonging to inhabitans of Judaea and Samaria. What now exists in fact is what is called in political terminology a "vacuum," a sort of breakdown in the flow of events giving Israel freedom of action. And because the prime minister sees settlement as a national target of prime importance, he is taking advantage of the right time to do everything possible in this sphere.

The prime minister has another reason to behave more freely with regard to the United States. In the wake of the events in Iran and also against the background of what appears to the administration as Saudi Arabian lack of credibility, Israel's stock has actually risen in those Washington circles which, for reason of Realpolitik were among the firm supporters of the pro-Arab and, especially, the pro-Saudi Arabian line taken by Mr Carter.

The reference is mainly to the Pentagon, which has recently been displaying a great understanding of Israel's geopolitical evaluation, and of its being a loyal ally and a genuine field of deployment for U.S. intervention forces, which could well be used in the area.

The Saudi Arabians apparently helped bring about this change in the evaluation of defense circles in the United States: Their claim that they joined the rejectionist front because of fear of Palestinian terror actions is an indication of the weakness of the regime in that country. It is not an ally upon which the U.S. global policy can rely too much.

The harder position of the United States toward Riyadh has in the meantime produced an initial result. The Saudi Arabians announced a unilateral gesture after the OPEC conference in Geneva: They will increase production of oil in their country from 8.5 to 9.5 [as published] barrels a day. And even if we were to attribute this to the State Department spokesman's announcement this week regarding the U.S. loyalty to the Palestinian issue, we have here a matter of action opposed to talk (and, in fact, a repeat of what was said before). This is a process which is the opposite of what was known in the past: Then the Saudi Arabians used to talk while the Americans used to do.

The situation, then, is convenient for Israel, and were it not for the lack of imagination and limited ability to see what is emerging, it would have been possible to take advantage of it for a long-term strengthening, as opposed to establishing, of several villages in Judaea and Samaria. But this is a situation likely to prove a passing one, because no change has occurred in the basic deployment of forces. The United States continues to be interested in stabilizing the area, and this is because of global considerations. From this it follows that it will continue to aim at a solution to the problem of Eretz Yisra'el, which can be presented to the moderate forces in the Arab world.

Furthermore, those moderates will, sooner or later, be forced to draw conclusions from the sterility of rejection. This is because rejection logically leads to war as an alternative to As-Sadat's path, and a war without Egypt would be filled with external and internal dangers. If As-Sadat remains firm in spite of the Arab boycott of him, the rejectionist front is likely to break-up--and with it Israel's current advantage will disappear.

President as-Sadat has a key role in the U.S. view, both as the one who succeeded in cracking the wall of enmity around Israel and as the one due to break down the rejectionist front (this, as stated, is a condition for the stabilization of the area). But for this what is needed is an agreement on the autonomy of the sort one can be seen within what is called the moderate section of the Arab world. And therefore the United States will not leave Israel alone, in spite of the difficulties in putting the pressure intended to achieve the objective. And it is obvious that Egypt will not desist even if we succeed in convincing Cairo and Washington of the preference of the Israeli agenda, the issues needed to give the autonomy a negotiable appearance in the Arab world will be repeatedly put forward--and Israel will be asked to make a compromise for the sake of achieving this aim.

It may be that Mr Begin has had a controlled evaluation concerning the format of this compromise. But if there was such a thing, it is not known to the general public. What is known, at any rate, is that we will not be able to seriously endanger either the peace treaty with Egypt or the U.S. linkage, without endangering the continued existence of his government and, in fact, the two permanent values of Israeli policy--irrespective of who is in power. It is also known that Mr Begin is conducting intransigent negotiations, either because he lacks a conception concerning what an Israel living in conditions of peace will do with itself, or because he is endowed with the skills of a merchant who knows how to squeeze the last bit out of bargaining and trade. Somewhere or other, between these two poles, the place has to be found where a compromise is located on the autonomy issue.

This evaluation, which is basically positive concerning the chances of the autonomy negotiations succeeding, is based on what occurred during the negotiations over the Camp David agreements. It could have been more reliable had Messrs Dayan and Weizman not left the process. But is it not inconceivable that sooner or later they will return, in order to give it a direction and impetus. And if, in the meantime, Dr Burg and Mr Shmu'el Tamir are forced to get acquainted with the facts of life, then that also will not hurt, although undoubtedly it will prolong and complicate the work of making peace.

AL-FAJR EDITOR REACTS TO KREISKY-'ARAFAT MEETING

TA091906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Jul 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] What are they saying in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza about the Vienna meeting? 'Arafat's meetings in Vienna are a high-level Palestinian initiative by the highest level of the PLO and are directed toward spurring peace in the Middle East. This is what the editor of the East Jerusalem paper AL-FAJR said to our correspondent Arye Gus.

[Gus] The editor of the paper AL-FAJR, Mr (Mona as-Sayid), thinks 'Arafat's trip to Vienna and his meetings with Kreisky and Brandt are, first and foremost, a political victory for the PLO. But, beyond that, this is an important political initiative toward peace. The PLO leader, Mr (Mona as-Sayyd) emphasizes, made it plain that an independent Palestinian state is a good and acceptable solution for the Palestinians.

[(As-Sayid), in English--begin recording] He clarified very objectively that a Palestinian independent state is a good solution and also accepted by the Palestinians. [end recording]

[Gus] The PLO condition, as the editor of AL-FAJR understands it, is that the contacts for peace should not be held within the framework of the Camp David agreements and the autonomy program. The solution the Palestinians are being offered is that the talks should be held under the aegis of the United Nations. Yasir 'Arafat, (As-Sayid) points out, put an end once and for all to the claims that the Palestinians intend to bring about the destruction of the State of Israel. As a result of these talks, the AL-FAJR editor hopes--and I also heard these views elsewhere--an opening will now be made for dialog with the United States and that Chancellor Kreisky, who enjoys influence in the European community, will put pressure on the United States in this direction. But everything depends on Israel's reaction to what Mr (Mona as-Sayid) calls a new Palestinian initiative for peace and he points out with regret that the reaction in Israel has been particularly sharp.

The prime minister and the leader of the opposition, (As-Sayid) says, have united around the national Israeli position. From the Palestinian point of view, he explains:

[(As-Sayid), in English--begin recording] They concentrated on what we can call the shell--the shell, that is, why did he receive 'Arafat and what does this mean. They did not come to the core of the event which is, 'Arafat now is confirming soundly and loudly, that a Palestinian independent state is accepted and is a good solution. [end recording]

INVESTMENT IN SOUTHERN SINAI PROJECTS CONTINUES

TA091006 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 79 p 3 TA

[By HA'ARETZ correspondent in Elat]

[Text] Many settlements in the southern Sinai region which will be handed over to Egyptian sovereignty in a few years' time are investing hundreds of thousands of Israeli pounds in various projects in spite of a clear instruction issued by Agriculture Minister Sharon not to begin new projects.

In Nevi'ot, for instance, over a million Israeli pounds is going to be invested in developing the local school. Thousands of Israeli pounds are also being invested in developing the local agriculture.

Thousands of Israeli pounds are being invested in various projects in other settlements as well. A considerable part of these funds has been given as grants or loans by government elements.

The Agriculture Ministry refused to react to this issue.

UN HEADQUARTERS PROTESTS IDF, POLICE ATTITUDE

TA090527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The UN headquarters in Jerusalem is accusing the police and the IDF of maintaining a hostile and harassing attitude toward UN soldiers and says that in one of the cases a protest has even been submitted to the Israeli Cabinet.

An announcement issued by the headquarters says that the protest was submitted after a Norwegian colonel from UNIFIL received degrading treatment from the police in his home in Nahariyya. The announcement says that the policemen entered into the house in spite of the officer's protest and without a search warrant. The officer refused to allow the policemen to search his home and finally agreed to accompany them to the police station. Yet he was not asked to make any statement there.

The UN headquarters claims that the police's attitude in the course of the incident was haughty, hostile and inadequate.

Reacting to this, the commander of the Galilee region told our correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the UN soldier's complaint is unjustified and that UN personnel are not immune to searches. He claims that the police had received information that a suspicious man had entered the UN officer's house holding an attache case. A police squad went there to investigate the suspect, but the UN officer started to curse the policemen and therefore the UN military police were asked to come and the man was interrogated under its auspices at the Nahariyya police station.

The IDF spokesman said that the UN protests of the IDF are being looked into and that for the moment he cannot comment.

TEHRAN REPORTS SHOOTING OF FORMER OPPOSITION LEADER TARKHANI

LD080720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, at 2230 last night Taqi Haj Tarkhani, the founder of the opposition to the former regime, was shot in front of his house in Tehran and died in Iranmehr Hospital. According to a member of the Central Committee Strike Group, there were two attackers involved who later managed to escape by motorcycle.

FIRE IN AGHA JARI-ABADAN PIPELINES EXTINGUISHED

LD101220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The fire in the gas and oil pipelines between Agha Jari and Abadan was extinguished today. The director general of the Abadan refineries announced the news in at talk with the PARS correspondent. He said: The repair group sent to the location will resume their work to repair the pipelines now that the fire is under control. If there are no unexpected delays in the work, it is expected that the repair work will be completed in 3 days. He added: It was announced before that the workers had intentionally set fire to the area contaminated with oil, and this has caused misunderstandings. He explained: Since oil residue on the ground could have caught fire while the welding operations were in progress, thus stopping the repair operations, the workers had to set fire to the residue on the ground to remove any traces of oil.

In regard to the causes of the explosion and fire, the director general of the Abadan refineries said: The technicians of the NIOC who have been sent to the location are investigating the accident and until the announcement of the final result one cannot express an opinion on this matter.

'Black Wednesday' Claim

NC101803 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, July 10 (AFP)--An Iranian organization calling itself the "Black Wednesday Group of the Arab People" claimed responsibility today for last Saturday's explosions in oil and gas pipelines in southern Iran, it was learned here. The claim was made in leaflets distributed in Khuzestan, the southern province where the explosions occurred.

The "Black Wednesday" group had not been previously known in Iran.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS OF NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING

LD101846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, in a speech addressed to the representatives of Jordan and Sudan who went to visit him accompanied by Dr Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, and Hojjat Ol-Islam Ghafuri, said that the secret of the success of the Muslims in the early days of Islam, despite their small numbers and the inadequacy of their military equipment was their devotion to their belief and their faith in Islam.

He said: For the Muslims in the early days of Islam, living in degradation was not acceptable. They regarded martydrom as their greatest happiness. It was this attitude that made them victorious over the two great empires of the time.

The imam added: Later on, when the Muslims lost their power of faith and became attached to material things, or regarded religion as merely going to the mosque and praying, they lost the qualities which they had in the early days of Islam, and it is still the same. In the meetings which they hold, they do not search for the reasons of their backwardness, but whoever comes to the meeting recites some poems, makes a speech, discusses some Islamic teachings and refers to the needs of the Muslims. However, when they leave the meeting all is forgotten.

Addressing the delegations from Jordan and Sudan, the imam added: I must say that the enemies of Islam, those countries which achieved domination over Islam and the Islamic countries, were people of action and not words alone. However, after the early days of Islam, the Muslims became people of words and not deeds. They could write very good poems. They could make verygood speeches. When problems were discussed, they could eloquently discuss them. But they went no further and did not proceed to action. If Muslims could go beyond words, it would be inconceivable that more than 100 million Arabs are so powerless against Israel. If the Iranians had been satisfied with talking about problems and not proceeding to action, if they had been content to elaborate the calamities and then return home to sleep, Iran would still be under the domination of the same regime and faced with the old problems.

However, God willed that this nation should proceed from words to action. Thus the attitude which the Muslims of the early days of Islam possessed appears to some extent among these people. The feeling which existed in the early days of Islam was such that the Muslims longed for martydom; they took part in battles, and if they returned from the war they were very unhappy and expressed regret that they had not become martyrs.

So long as this feeling does not revive among the Muslims, the present situation will continue. The meetings will have no effect. The conferences will have no effect. The conferences held with different governments will have no effect and are mere words. Being satisfied with such things has led and is still resulting in our backwardness. The Muslims must find ways to achieve this transition, a transition from fear to courage and a transition from an attachment to the world to an attachment to faith and to God. The source of all victories is that we are transformed into an Isalmic, human and religious personality which God, the almighty, the all-blessed has desired.

In addition, we should know that most of the calamity of the Muslims is mainly caused by the Muslim governments. The Muslim governments should have one voice, one thought, and all of them be attached to one religion and one book--you see other people use the disunity which exists among these governments. These Muslim governments know the disease, but not only do they not look for the remedy, on the contrary, each day their differences increase. Great powers also have the same desire to see us divided on each other's enemies so that they can make use of our disunity. So the Muslims themselves should think properly, and the Muslim governments should also look for a proper cure. They should not be concerned with living in comfort during the few days that they are in power. They should themselves cure the calamity of disunity. Otherwise, there is no cure and no meeting, gathering or conference that will have any effect.

I beseech God almighty, the all-blessed, to awaken the Islamic nations and especially the Islamic governments so that they may overcome their problems and so that Islam may be established in the Islamic countries as it should be, and as it was in the early days of Islam.

The imam added: One of the problems which all Muslims are facing is the difficulty existing between the governments and the nations. As far as we know and you are also aware, the governments do not understand their people. The dealings of the governments with their nations is the dealing of enemy with enemy. The nation turns its back on the government, and the government wishes to impose itself upon the nation. This is why the nations do not support their governments. On the contrary, it is like a transaction between one person and his enemy. This is what leads to the weakness of governments, as we saw in Iran. This is something which exists in most, if not all, Muslim countries; and the Muslim governments do not understand their nations. The nation flees from them and they wish to impose themselves upon the nation. This is one of the problems which exists in our countries and which perhaps cannot be solved in the near future.

The imam added: Now, we have a government which does understand the nation. The demonstrations of the people in the streets are in support of the government. Although for various reasons the government has so far been unable to do very much for the people, the nation is still in agreement with the government. The people are in harmony with their government and support it. This government is a national government. In other words, it is a government which is supported by the nation. The governments should see how the satanic power was destroyed in Iran and the nation overcame the government. So, if the governments understand their nations and if they serve their nations, the people will support them and, in that case, they will not face defeat. However, both alien hands and the immaturity of the governments prevent the realization of this goal of unity between government and nation.

Receives Darab Group

ID101858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] A group of people in excess of 7,000 from the city of Darab were yesterday received in Qom by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and expressed their faithfulness and willingness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the establishment of the Islamic Republic and the safeguarding of the fruits of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

GENDARMERIE COMMANDER COMMENTS ON KDP ATTACKS

ID101154 Tehran Domestic Service in Perisan 0930 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] According to information received here, during the past few days the (Zarda) tribe, one of the Kurdish tribes of West Azarbayjan, has been surrounded by 6,000-10,000 armed members of the Democratic Party of Kordestan [KDP]. The KDP members, taking the chief of the tribe as a hostage and threatening to carry out a mass slaughter, have forced the tribesmen to surrender the weapons which had been given to them by the National Gendarmerie to help maintain security along the border. In a communication, General Daneshvar, commander in chief of the National Gendarmerie, has said:

Following the government's approval to recruit local javanmards [Kurdish paramilitary groups] to guard the borders of the country, the gendarmerie started recruiting operations and a number of local people were employed. This operation was carried out without any consideration for the organization or party to which these men belonged and, as became clear later, in many places such as Sardasht, the majority of those recruited were members of the KDP. It is surprising that in any area where the percentage of members of this party is less than the percentage of nonmembers, it is spread around that the government has armed the feudal landlords.

The National Gendarmerie denies this allegation categorically and announces that the KDP is threatening and surrounding all tribes which do not agree to surrender their arms to them and is spreading these untrue rumors. Examples of their actions are the slaughter of the Mangur tribe in the past 10 days, the surrounding of the (Zarda) tribe and the attack against it using antitank grenades last Friday. In addition, in the town of Oshnoviyeh the KDP has dissolved the revolutionary council by using threats and frightening people, and has replaced it with a new council including four people who are affiliated with the party.

KDP Leader Interview

LD101421 [Editorial Report LD] Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French on 28 June 1979 on page 5 carries the 2,500-word fifth installment of a Halim Mokdad report on Iran. Writing about the situation in Iranian Kordestan, Halim Mokdad describes, among other things, a meeting with Ayatollah Ezzedin Hoseyni, "the unchallenged leader of the Kurdish people," who, Mokdad writes, "bitterly criticized the draft constitution" and stated that the Kurds will not recognize "any laws ignoring" their "economic, social and cultural claims."

"During the night," Mokdad continues, "we went back to Mahabad to meet Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] Secretary General (Abderrahmane Ghasselmou) whom we in fact saw the following morning. He is Hoseyni's direct opposite, quiet and level-headed. He dislikes the few young intellectuals loafing about the streets of Mahabad. 'They are leftist, Maoists,' he says. He told me about the excellent relations existing between his party--the KDP--the only party in Kordestan, and the fedayeen, the mujahidin and the National Democratic Front. (Ghasselmou) believes that the danger lies in the fact that the state is disorganized and that there is no central power. 'It is not clear,' he says, 'whether the army takes its orders from the government or the imam's committees. This is a dangerous situation. In the absence of a united front, there is a danger of a dictatorship being set up.' The KDP leader deplores the fact that some reactionary officers still hold positions in the army and the administration. He believes that the imam's committees are booby-trapped. 'Social misfits, reactionaries and former SAVAK agents have infiltrated the revolution in order to attack it from within. U.S. imperialism will do its utmost to disorganize political life in Iran,' he said. How? 'By exploiting religious fanaticism which can stop the revolution's progress.' According to (Ghasselmou), danger also lies in the fact that many social and economic problems have not been resolved. As far as the demands put forward by the Kurdish people (5 million) are concerned, they were submitted to Imam Khomeyni at the end of March 1979. The document in question states: 'The Kurdish people expect to be granted powers which will enable them to establish home rule within the framework of Iran. An autonomous Kordestan will include all territories inhabited by the Kurds. To insure this, it is necessary to pay due regard to historical, geographical and economic conditions and to the desires of the majority of the people concerned. Both autonomy and federation represent a particular form of the exercise of the right to self determination. If the Kurdish people were the only people oppressed by Iran, autonomy would obviously be a solution to the problem. However, since several peoples have been oppressed in Iran, a federal system could represent a formula best adapted to the situation." After stressing the fact that most Kurds seem to be in favor of a "united Iran," Halim Mokdad describes the situation in a number of localities in Kordestan following recent fighting among various political factions.

MADANI COMMENTS ON KHUZESTAN'S PROBLEMS AT RALLY

LD101806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At a rally attended by the citizens of Shushtar today, Vice Admiral Madani, commander of the navy and governor general of Khuzestan, said: We respect all minorities, particularly our Sunnite and congregationist brethren. Referring to the problems of the Khuzestan region and the sabotage that took place there recently, he said: These have been aimed at preventing our nation from bringing to fruition their revolution and jihad.

According to PARS correspondent, the governor general of Khuzestan, while referring to shortages in Khuzestan and the steps that are necessary to speed up the economy, said: The word self does not exist in the Islamic dictionary. When we talk about Iran, our planning should be aimed at social creativity for our nation. Khuzestan's governor general emphasized that today's revolution needs unity and we should all safeguard the revolution.

During his visit to Shushtar, Khuzestan's governor general issued an order for the dispossession of a contractor. The dispossession involves a contractor concerned with a hospital in Shushtar who has so far not honored his commitments. A council of trustees has been appointed in order to complete this 80-bed hospital, on which construction work has been half completed.

TABRIZ COURT SENTENCES FORMER ARMY MEN TO TERMS IN PRISON

LD101900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Tabriz Islamic Revolutionary Court, after a trial lasting 2 days involving a number of accused people who collaborated with the former regime, issued its verdict pertaining to four of these at 1500 today. In accordance with these verdicts, Col Mohammad Taqi Janani was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment and was dismissed from the army. Col Ebrahim Amin-Vakili was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and dismissed from the army. Colonel Abdol'azimi was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and dismissed from the army. Colonel Bayverdi was sentenced to 5 months imprisonment and dismissed from the army.

RELIGIOUS, REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS CLASH AT UNIVERSITY

LD110831 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 Jul 79 P 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Violent Clashes at Tabriz University"]

[Text] Tabriz--Yesterday afternoon, Tabriz University was the scene of violent clashes between groups of university students which went on until midnight. The clashes followed the convening of a meeting by students supporting the Cherikha-ye Fada'i-ye Khalq and Revolutionary Vanguard students. The meeting, which was held in the auditorium of the medical faculty, was also attended by members of the Socialist Workers Party and supporters of the Cherikha-ye Fada'i-ye Khalq.

During the speech by a spokesman of the Cherikha-ye Fada'i-ye Khalq organization, students and other groups shouting "Allah akbar" entered the hall to protest the holding of the meeting. First the spokesman was wounded and then a violent clash took place between the two sides which spread to the university campus. Many students were injured in this clash and were taken home or to the hospital. The revolutionary guards of the Tabriz committees entered the university to put a stop to the fighting, which went on until midnight.

According to the latest reports, to protest the breakup of the meeting and yesterday's attack, hundreds of student supporters of the Cherikha-ye Fada'i-ye Khalq, the Socialist Workers Party and Revolutionary Vanguard students are staging a sitdown at the chancellor's office and in front of the university's main building. Similarly, workers, apprentices, students and groups associated with the Fada'i-ye Khalq issued statements describing how the incident yesterday and last night at the university came about. The statement condemned such activities and demanded individual and group freedoms, freedom of expression and freedom of the written word.

SAQQIZ DEMONSTRATION DEMANDS KORDESTAN AUTONOMY

LD090823 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 26 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[AYANDEGAN correspondent report]

[Excerpts] Sanandaj--In protest against the draft constitution, offices, shops and social and economic activities in the provincial city of Saqqiz came to a standstill yesterday.

Involving more than 5,000 people from Saqqiz and surrounding areas, and supported by political associations, groups and ecclesiastical bodies, demonstrations were held in the city. The participants eventually gathered in the congregational mosque of Saqqiz and a five-point resolution was read.

The resolution included the following:

1. As has been proved and clarified, the Muslim people of Kordestan, shoulder to shoulder with the Muslim and struggling people of Iran, spared no effort of any kind in bringing the revolution to fruition and in throwing off the chains of imperialism, and shed their blood in order to achieve freedom and remove the oppression which the people of Iran and, in particular, the Kurds had suffered for so long; and the goal of the martyrs of Kordestan was and is to attain their true and lawful rights, which most certainly include autonomy for Kordestan. The Islamic community must carry this out on the basis of the Koran and with no partiality or favoritism. There should be no concession or distinction made, and all should be united.

In the great revolution of Iran, the cry from the Muslim people of Kordestan of the anti-imperialist slogans: "Our religion is Islam and our law the Koran," reached the ears of all the people of the world, and anything other than this comprehensive slogan--that is to say "Shi'i" or "Sunni" --is rejected and condemned, for this is something created by the imperialists to sow division between Muslim brothers, and we all know that only the word Islam, without specification of any particular sect, can bring about an unbreakable bond between Muslims.

Therefore, in accordance with the Koran, Article 13 of the draft constitution, which stipulates that the official religion of Iran is the Ja'fari sect, should be condemned as contrary to the glorious Koran. The following resolution was approved at the assembly in the congregational mosque of the provincial town of Saqqiz.

1. We, the Muslim people of Kordestan, declare our support for the Islamic revolution of Iran and the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni.

2. We, the Muslim people of Saqqiz, decisively and with our utmost endeavor demand the removal of Article 13 and the word "sect" from the constitution.

3. We, the Muslim people of Kordestan, demand that the true and lawful rights of the Kurdish nation--the autonomy of Kordestan--be included.

4. We, the Muslim people of Saqqiz, urge that attention be devoted to the downtrodden of Iran, and especially of Kordestan, which was for so long subject to economic and cultural impoverishment, which the Islamic revolution has so far failed to remedy.

5. We, the Muslim people of Saqqiz, confirm our approval of the resolution of the central city of Kordestan province, and wish to support the protests by Allameh Moftizadeh and other Kurdish leaders.

[Signed] On behalf of the Muslim people of Saqqiz and surrounding areas, Imam Jomeh of Saqqiz, Abdullah Mohammadi.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACTS IN BORUJERD DENOUNCED

LD070939 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the religious community in Borujerd:

Honorable and zealous citizens of the provincial city of Borujerd, in view of the situation in this area and the plots of the counterrevolutionaries and discord sowers which are hatched daily in the various nooks and crannies of the area, a group of adventurists wished to turn the religious city of Borujerd into a field of battle and to repeat once again the story of Naqadeh, Gonbad and Khorramshahr. Last night, certain bookshops in this city were attacked and reduced to flames by these antipeople agents and so-called people's sympathizers. They utilized the darkness of the night and the mask of Islamic slogans. With this barbarous act, they wished to make it appear that the honorable people of Borujerd are against culture, freedom and faith. A number of uninformed persons who were unaware of the plot were deceived by the slogans and marched behind the instigators. However, the brave people of Borujerd know full well from whom such deeds stem and by whom they are orchestrated.

The religious community of the city of Borujerd, which is aware of the plot, strongly condemns this counterrevolutionary action. Death to the plotters of the East and West.

TWO FORMER ARMY MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH IN URUMIYEH

LD101848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Urumiyeh's Islamic Revolutionary Court today sentenced to death in absentia two of the stooges of the former regime. The first is Brig Gen Khalil Sayyadian, former head of the defunct SAVAK in West Azarbayjan, who was at that post from 1964 to 1978. He was accused of bringing about oppression, ordering murder, carrying out slayings, torture culminating in murder, and instituting sedition against the revolution, which still continues.

His property and that of his immediate relatives has been expropriated in the interests of the humble and the poor.

The second is Lt Gen Karim Varahram, former governor general of West Azarbayjan and deputy for this province in the defunct Majlis. He was accused of provocations and plots against the revolution with the assistance of clubwielders, which resulted in the martyrdom of 17 people in Urumiyeh, and also continuing antipeople plots in the region.

The two were found guilty and sentenced to death in absentia.

Urumiyeh's Islamic Revolutionary Court also sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment two policemen: Sgts Shoja' Qalanji and Manaf Sheykhband. First Lt Qahraman Qolizadegan, commander of the defunct force guarding Urumiyeh University, was also sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment for assault and battery committed against students and was dismissed from the police force.

TEHRAN CALLS FOR CHANGES, UNITY IN ARMED FORCES

LD101454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We know that from today the amnesty for personnel of the armed forces of the Iranian Islamic Republic will be implemented and, accordingly, accusations leveled against individuals and personnel of the army, the police and the gendarmerie of the Iranian Islamic Republic relating to the past--since no complaints or bills of indictment have been filed so far--can no longer be prosecuted or punished. These will be covered by the general amnesty granted by the Revolutionary Council and the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic. This amnesty, of course, does not apply to the commanders of the three services [under the shah's regime] and those involved in the killings of 15 Khordad [5 June 1978] through Farvardin [month beginning 21 March 1979] or those military personnel who in future commit crimes and major sins.

The amnesty decree could, at this point in time, become extremely constructive. Our army is one of the most powerful armies in the Middle East and one of the mightiest nonnuclear armies in the world. The army is the largest and most extensive organization in our country.

We know that under the shah's regime every effort was made to keep our army away from the people and to train the personnel in such a way as to be solely in the service of the satanical regime and one single individual. Now we have an army linked with the people and in the service of the revolution.

However, what are the conditions prevailing in the armed forces of the Islamic Republic today? In our view, one can describe the situation in one word--namely, division. On the one hand, we have witnessed the sit-in staged by our air force technician brothers with a series of demands aimed at making the army a popular and Islamic army and at preventing the penetration of corrupt elements into the upper echelons of the army. On the other hand, officers issue a variety of statements or else NCO's bring up certain demands.

What is certain is that fundamental changes must be made in the system of the imperial armed forces so that the army, as a revolutionary army and the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, can perform its duties in the best manner possible. However, it is in connection with the ways in which these changes should be brought about that differences of views, sit-ins, and statements, declarations and resolutions have come about.

The objective behind all this, to be sure, is to open the way and establish a firm system. Everyone knows that the army--or any other organization--needs discipline, order and a chain of command. Obviously our military brothers, from technicians to NCO's and from officers to soldiers, do not want anarchy in the army. They also firmly believe that the chain of command, ranks, disciplinary codes of conduct and commands within the army should be implemented. But it is in regard to the nature of these regulations that all differences have arisen.

Wherever in the country we see injustice taking place, disorder occurring or insecurity brought about, it is the duty of the government, with the aid of the security forces, to guarantee the people's peace and security. When we read in news reports that, for example, a political party has attacked [name indistinct] tribe and in effect deprived our brothers and sisters of their peace and security, or when, this very day, we hear in the news that 10,000 armed men from the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] have surrounded the Zarda tribe and taken away the arms that the gendarmerie had given to the Kurdish Javanmards [Kurdish paramilitary force], then we truly wonder what gives a party in the country the right to have 10,000 armed men--that is, an army within our army--or even to be armed with antitank weapons, enabling it with its arms to commit injustice and inflict oppression and in effect undermine the gendarmerie force.

When our compatriots from this or that village in Kordestan or West Azarbayjan send telegrams to say they are being forced to become members of the KDP but that they do not want to do that, then who should guarantee the preservation of the freedom and security of these people? Could anybody but our military brothers do this? Why shouldn't our gendaramerie, our police and our army be firmly and strongly present in Kordestan and West Azarbayjan and guarantee the freedom and security of the Muslim citizens of these areas? Why shouldn't the Mahabad Barracks, which have been looted and in effect closed down, be in the hands of the army and armed forces be stationed there?

The answer to all these or similar questions should be sought from our military brothers, for they are needed to resolve these problems by being as strong as possible, as organized as possible and as solid as possible.

NVOI CALLS FOR END TO DIVISIVE STATEMENTS

TA101132 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Jul 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Replace Division and Disorder With Unity of Action and Word"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As a result of the victory of the admirable revolution of the Iranian nation, a back-breaking blow has been delivered to U.S. imperialism and its espionage organizations in our country.

According to information received, at present the headquarters of U.S. espionage organizations has been transferred to Pakistan, and it is from that country that they hatch plots against the liberated nations of the countries of our region and the liberation and anti-imperialist movements.

It is true that severe damage has been inflicted on the domination of U.S. imperialism in Iran. However, it is a mistake if we think that this domination has been eliminated. The Iranian nation has passed the first stage of the revolution with success, and still has quite a long and difficult way ahead of it until fruition. In this difficult and long way, undoubtedly the Iranian people and revolution most vitally need the unity of action and word of all the revolutionary forces, and at the same time, the solidarity and support of all the free nations of the world. We must exert all our efforts and endeavors to attain these two levers which guarantee the freedom and safeguard the gains of the revolution. U.S. imperialism and its agents attempt to deprive the Iranian people and revolution both of unity of action and word and of the solidarity of the progressive world, and continually endeavor by creating intrigue and conspiracies, war and fratricide, [word indistinct] to implement their sinister and wicked aims.

With deep regret we note that, in our country too, there are certain forces and elements which knowingly or unknowingly with their irresponsible actions and statements pave the way for the implementation of this imperialist plan and conspiracies. These forces and elements, consciously or unconsciously, annoy and discourage the friends, supporters and protectors of the Iranian revolution, and at the same time, cause joy and satisfaction among the enemies of the Iranian revolution.

Imam Khomeyni, the lofty leader of the Iranian revolution, has always warned everybody against disunity and discord, and seeks to safeguard unity of word and action like the apple of his eye. In response to this just call of the imam, it is our duty to endeavor to strengthen and (?safeguard) the gains of the revolution, to close the ranks of those really loyal to the revolution, and to call for more solidarity with the Iranian revolution from among the progressive forces of the world.

The enemies of the Iranian revolution, namely imperialism and their internal agents, are awake and [word indistinct], and at every moment attempt to strike a blow at the Iranian nation's revolution.

It is for this reason that with revolutionary vigilance we must be alert against the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its overt and covert agents. We must always be prepared to crush these anti-Iranian plots. We here call on all our Iranian borthers and sisters to double their vigilance, especially their revolutionary vigilance. The revolution does not belong to a certain group or groups, rather the revolution and its gains belong to the Iranian nation, to all the forces who for scores of years, and especially on the verge of the revolution, gave their lives and sacrificed in order to achieve it and its victory.

The triumph of the revolution is an important step for building a free and flourishing Iran, an Iran in which there is no trace of oppression, injustice, discrimination and (?division), and in which the domination of the imperialists and colonialists is terminated forever. The biggest obstacle on the path of building such an Iran which is the long desired wish of our lofty nation is imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism and its agents, who utilize every possible means to destroy the gains of the Iranian revolution, and to restore their domination over our country. One of these means is spreading false rumors regarding the friends of the Iranian nation and revolution, creating division and discord among the peoples residing in Iran, and separating Iran from the progressive world.

Unfortunately, there are certain individuals in the various levels of government officials of our country who have more or less been trapped by imperialist propaganda and repeat the same fabricated nonsense of the U.S. espionage organizations, thus leading public opinion away from paying attention to the facts, and actually serving the interests of the enemies of the Iranian nation's revolution.

As an example, it is sufficient to note that U.S. imperialism and its espionage and intelligence organizations have drawn up plans for establishing the so-called "Greater Baluchestan" which comprises parts of Iranian and Pakistani territory. According to this U.S. plan, the so-called "Greater Baluchestan" which they envisage, should be exploited for interfering in the internal affairs of the countries of this region, including our homeland. In these circumstances, the unfounded allegations of certain individuals who, without any sense of responsibility attempt, with regard to issues like Baluchestan, and by resorting to various accusations and the repetition of fabricated themes of the CIA and Mossad, to mislead public opinion from the real danger of the plans of U.S. imperialism, will cause disunity and discord among the ranks of our homeland's people.

Our revolution has passed its first stage. Our nation, in order to safeguard the gains of the revolution, its development and progress, still has serious struggles ahead of it against the joint forces of reaction, remnants of the former regime and imperialism. This fact must be observed, and by giving a positive response to the call of Imam Khomeyni, division and discord should be replaced by unity of action and word, and all our efforts must be exerted to crush the main and real danger, namely the conspiracies of imperialism and internal reaction.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--Dr Reza Hashemian, Mr 'Abbas Dowlatshahi and Dr Yahya Mo'tamad-Vaziri have been appointed by Dr Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassadors to Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The new ambassadors have been appointed to the post of ambassador for the first time. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD]

DRUG SMUGGLERS CAPTURED--According to the report of our correspondent from Kerman, following the determined attempts of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps of Kerman against smugglers of arms and narcotics, about lunchtime yesterday the guards on the road between Kerman and Bam became suspicious of a car which had no license plates and had five passengers. As they approached the car and asked it to stop for search, the passengers began shooting at them. The patrol group of the Guard Corps engaged in self-defense, and after 3 hours, they succeeded in arresting the five smugglers of narcotics and arms. After the clash, a search was made of this car, which revealed 100 kilograms of opium, half a kilo of hashish and four pistols, which were seized and handed over to the Guards Corps in Kerman. The patrol group of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps of Kerman a few days ago discovered 900 kilograms of opium and a number of bullets on the road between Kerman and Mahan in a car registered in Zahedan. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD]

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN CITES IRANIAN, PAKISTANI INTERVENTION IN INTERVIEW

Part I

LD090250 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[First part of interview granted by Hafizollah Amin, Afghan prime minister and foreign affairs minister, to reporters of Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA on (?3) July; place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and first minister, granted an interview to [words indistinct] from CORRIERE DELLA SERA published in Milan, Italy, at 1830 [as heard] on (?3) July 1979.

The full interview of Lomri Wazir [prime minister] with the above journalists lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours. Following is the (?text):

Question: How would you define the situation in Afghanistan? Are you involved in a full-scale civil war?

Answer: No, not at all. The foreign interference cannot be taken as civil war because just yesterday we completed the land reforms program as provided in Article 22 of the Decree No 8 of the Revolutionary Council and the (?complete) population census is already under way successfully all over Afghanistan. We are sure that more than 75 percent [of the] population census will be achieved according to the program, which is a high percentage. Thus, how can the prevailing situation in Afghanistan be named as civil war? Whether the interference of foreigners, sending of (?militiamen) and assistance to vagabond bands who have much personal interest in means of oppressive exploitation and have sucked the blood of our toiling people and are now at large out of the country can be interpreted as civil war?

Question: It has been very often heard as if the political trend of your party is more inclined towards the socialist society based on geographical factors rather than ideological reasons because Afghanistan is very near to the Soviet Union. Do you agree with this?

Answer: Afghanistan is in the neighborhood of the Soviet Union as an independent country and is renowned in history as a freedom-loving state. Our people, who love their freedom, have always been ready for every sacrifice in defense of their (?interests). We have good and longstanding relations with the Soviet Union as a brother and equal [word indistinct]. As a matter of fact, we have in our country a working class state under the leadership of the heroic personality and the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Here (?is a dictatorship) of the working class rule in its Afghan form. Taking into view these facts we want to construct a society in the country (?devoid) of exploitation of man by man. This last, it depends on you about how you interpret it.

Question: Your enemies say that today the leadership of your party is trying to impose upon the nation a new way of life, culture and thinking. In addition, they say that you want to change the very soul of the country.

Answer: I will give you authentic (?truths) which will repudiate all these deviating accusations. We as a party have struggled in the benefit of our toiling people for more than (?14) years. The toiling people of Afghanistan know us well. Even in 1971 the monarchical regime of that time pitted the most reactionary form of struggle, threw the most condemned elements of Afghanistan against us. Their aim was to isolate us from our people, but whereas we were from among the people. Every family of Afghanistan had a conviction that we were members of the working class party and believed in the attitudes and ideology of the working class and were known as Khalqi on the basis of these qualities. They were well aware of our ideology, struggle, and our success.

Since the victory of the revolution until now they express happiness for us, hail us throughout Afghanistan and welcome us warmly; for supporting our revolutionary measures they hold marches and rallies.

But when the foreign intervention (?raised its head) and the imperialistic circles who recognized us launched a campaign against us, (?limited) problems have cropped up and (?disclosed) that we were not strangers to our people and that they were not unfamiliar with our struggle. We are determined to annihilate feudalism in Afghanistan. Is this revolutionary measure of ours against the Afghan nation? Is this measure something strange? (?Were) the conditions prevailing in Afghanistan prior to the revolution were not a shame to humanity? We will strive for the betterment of the life of our people so that they are able to rule themselves and to fight oppression and tyranny and against all those who used to oppress them. Is this surprising? Does not all those strangle the lying propaganda of our enemies?

All these measures are not only not against the Afghan nature and not strange, They are (?in effect) fully compatible with Afghan spirit. We are the products of our people. We have not created our people, but our people have created us. Our party came into being on the basis of the needs of the Afghan society so that it is organized, led and carries out struggle and frees the people from various kinds of oppressions and tyrannies.

Question: Your leadership has been accused that in order to achieve these drastic changes, the party and the government used a very heavy hand. Rumors exist regarding the killing and torturing of large numbers of people. I regret this question.

Answer: I am happy to hear this question. The things which you have mentioned take root from the most vile enemy of Afghanistan, that is, Radio BBC, and the fanatic religious leaders of Iran and reactionary circles of Pakistan. I leave this for your conscience to decide whether do you not (?feel ashamed of) the presence of such reactionary circles in Iran and Pakistan? They launched these propaganda not only to belittle us but all of you as civilized men, and just like the people of the medieval ages attached themselves to the most (?black) reactionary thoughts and ideologies and (?used) these thoughts for beguiling their people.

You can for yourselves witness the facts about the situation in Afghanistan. You can go around Kabul and see the situation for yourselves. Can such a situation full of enthusiasm exist under conditions which you have pointed out? Did you name the (?intrigues) hatched by our enemies in the dark and eliminated in the dark as torture? The reactionaries (?tear into) the children and the (?girls) and attack schools which are a center of science and culture.

They murder students and if they are killed for such barbarism, is this torture? When such bandits infiltrate from Pakistan and Iran and carry out their murderous assaults and if we defend our people and take measures for their defense so that these mischief-mongers are eliminated, is this torture and killing? We wipe out these bandits, [word indistinct] and criminals because they molest innocent women and children.

The remaining part of this interview will be brought to you in our program tomorrow.

Part II

LD092211 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Part two of the "full text" of the interview granted by Hafizollah Amin, Afghan prime minister and foreign minister, to reporters of the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA on 3 July; place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Do you have political prisoners?

Answer: Yes, we have approximately 1,000 people because this is a revolutionary government. (?Every) revolutionary government has its enemies and (?friends). If the plotters are [word indistinct] with documents and weapons, of course they are imprisoned.

Question: Do you think that the Islamic religion could survive in your future society? Is the coexistence of Islam possible with the Marxist ideology?

Answer: We are for our people and (?their friends). We will provide the basic necessities of life to our people; that is, whatever is required for a noble living, and will also respect their sanctity and religious beliefs. We sincerely respect our people who do worship. Whatever our people (?befriend), we respect it because we are the servants of the people. After the victory of the great Sawr Revolution for the first time (?all was) [word indistinct] in Afghanistan for everybody, to whatever religion he may belong, to carry out his religious duties. The pious beliefs of our people can in no way bloc the flourishing of our society. Our toiling Muslims will always be in Afghanistan and Afghanistan belongs to them.

The [as heard] journalist: Yes, I fully share your view.

Question: Do you think that the way your government relies on the Soviet Union could alienate the sympathy of people who would otherwise accept your socialist policy? Is it possible to call Afghanistan a nonalined country in spite of its heavy reliance on the Soviet Union?

Answer: Since the establishment of the Soviet state until today, during these 62 years our people have not seen anything bad from the Soviet Union. You cannot find even a single act or measure of the Soviet Union in the whole history of Afghanistan against the Afghan people. The Soviet Union has deep respect for the feelings of the people of Afghanistan. Whatever the people of Afghanistan have (?welcomed), the Soviet Union has respected it. They have helped Afghanistan in all walks of life and have never hurt the feelings of patriotism and independence of the people of Afghanistan. We would be thankful if any other country helped us like the Soviet Union. Nonalinement does not mean that we should not have friendly relations with other countries.

The policy of nonalinement means that we respect the territorial integrity of other countries and not interfere in their internal affairs and the policy of peaceful coexistence, a policy of anti-imperialism, anticolonialism and anti-apartheid. Peaceful solutions to international issues, nonparticipation in aggressive military blocs are other salient features of the policy of nonalinement. Nonalinement does not mean that such-and-such socio-economic order is established. Selection of socio-economic order is the legal right of the people. We are very (?ready to respect this honor) whatever amount of assistance is provided by other countries for the flourishing of Afghanistan. Is it not the best policy of nonalinement? And, on the other hand, when we receive assistance from the Soviet Union we prosper and become strong. This does not mean that we have deviated from the policy of nonalinement but it means that we have further consolidated it and take further active part in it.

Question: What is the number of Soviet advisers in Afghanistan? We have heard that the Soviet military advisers are present in the frontline and a considerable number of them were killed. Can you (?cite) the figure?

Answer: I do not know the exact number but I think that the number might be about 1,300 to 1,400.

Journalist: Is it correct that some of them have been killed during the operation on the front?

Answer: This is absolutely false. Only one Soviet expert was killed and (?that one) was working in the textile factory, Herat, if one can name even a single Soviet personnel to have been killed in the war operation against the bandits it will be to our astonishment because they are not present in the front and this is absolutely false.

Question: (?Esteemed) Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council, has been reported as saying that 98 percent of the people support the regime. On the other hand, it is said that 75 percent of the people support the (?rebels). Can you throw light on the facts?

Answer: Who says 75 percent of the people? I am sure our enemies say this.

Italian journalist: The [words indistinct] says that.

SOLIDARITY GROUP GREETS BALUCHI STUDENTS

LD092338 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following message has been dispatched by the Peace and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan addressed to Baluchi students' (?Awami) organization and Baluchi students' organization:

Dear friends, on behalf of the people of Afghanistan, the Peace and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan and on my own behalf I convey to you our warm greetings. Those unbreakable brotherly ties which existed for (?the) centuries between the people of Afghanistan and Pakhtoon Baluchis have taken a new shape after the success of the grand Sawr Revolution and it has brought our peoples even more closer and united together. The feeling of our people toward the people of Pakhtoon Baluchi is the feeling of unity and solidarity which has never been [word indistinct] in (?anyone's) [word indistinct] of the history. You, as representatives of your people, have also well performed your revolutionary (?positions) and support toward the great Sawr Revolution of our people.

[Word indistinct] we are appreciating your efforts in support of the Khalqi Sawr Revolution. We extend to you our best wishes for the success of your aspirations.

Khial Mohammed Katawazi, chairman of the Peace and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan.

KABUL REPORTS AMIN ADDRESS TO PLANNING GRADUATES

LD080111 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

["Highlights" of speech of Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and prime minister, to graduates of a planning course and heads of planning departments of the (?ministries) "recently"--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Especially in the era after the victory of the great Sawr Revolution, the value and importance of planned economy is more prominent. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is paying more attention to it and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has more interest in it.

Change in a country--the new form of ownership comes into being, new laws are created. The most important laws which create the new ownership relation (?are the ones relative to) growth of planned economy and national economy. But this objective is fully realized after the victory of the working class revolution. In Afghanistan, with the victory of the great Sawr Revolution, the form of ownership is also changing. The direction of ownership in Afghanistan is to the interest of toilers and workers.

In the society where the working class revolution has triumphed, the relation between production and consumption, the relation between reserve and consumption can never be undermined. The equilibrium between different economic fields, such as industry and agriculture, transport and the like should always be taken into consideration. The slightest stagnation in one field or disregard in one field leads to great economic problems. There are many hopes in the national economy of Afghanistan intentionally focused on in the 5-year plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and you, the pioneers of (?planning) economic growth, should be well attentive to these needs requirements of our society and should have realized your great responsibility.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which drew up the first 5-year plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in view of the reality that it did not have adequate experience but in view of the interest with which our patriots take part in implementation of plan and planning, in a short time it drew up the first 5-year plan. Taking into view this fact, you, dear compatriots, should be attentive that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (?by) drawing up this plan had this reality in view, that the independence and initiation of all economic enterprises and creative activities of toiling masses should have been combined. If the initiation and independent economic enterprise and creative activities of toiling masses and patriots were not combined, since our final plan is compatible with working class nature of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the results of our planning would not be desirable.

I hope you scholars and aware elements with economic know-how should be attentive to this principle, that all responsible planning organizations and all those who may have part in implementation of 5-year plan would make maximum use of their initiative and creativity and utilize all their initiative and creativity.

Otherwise the plan cannot yield the desired results because in the working class regime the economy and plans already prepared require full awareness, and full care is needed on all aspects of implementation of economic plans.

You, dear compatriots, you aware elements and colleagues of the minister of planning affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who has assured me of your knowledge and understanding, should be attentive to this reality that only through all-sided and collective cooperation of those engaged in carrying out the plan that desirable results can be obtained. If one is under the impression that the economy of working class regimes moves forward automatically and successfully, it is a great mistake. You, dear brothers and esteemed sisters, should bear in mind that the law for planned growth of national economy and planning itself is [as heard] different from each other. If (?you) take part consciously in implementing the plan, rest assured that you will carry out your work in a scientific and (?desired) manner.

Implementation of the 5-year plan is not an easy task. It needs all-round cooperation of all the patriots of Afghanistan. Your success, your pride in your effective patriotic role, will be in that you should be able to attract the cooperation and confidence of all those who can play a role in the implementation of the 5-year plan and pave the way for your success, no matter what is the magnitude of their cooperation.

You are the planners of the Afghan society. In Afghanistan when the society of plenty is constructed you will be remembered as the vanguard of the 5-year plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in flourishing (?of the country). This great honor, if not manifested now, will be observed 10, 15 or 20 years hence and will become a cause of pride for the friends and sorrow for the enemies.

BANGLADESH

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION LED BY HODZA HOLDS TALKS

BK061341 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Formal talks between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh held in Dacca this morning covered bilateral, economic and international issues, including the coming Havana summit of the nonalined countries. The member of the Yugoslav Presidency, Mr Fadil Hodza, led his country's delegation while Vice President Mr Justice Abdus Sattar headed the Bangladesh side. Mr Justice Abdus Sattar was assisted by the finance minister, Mr M.N. Huda; the industries minister, Mr Majaluddin Ahmed; Agriculture Minister Maj Gen Reto Jurul Islam, and other high officials.

The Yugoslav leader was aided by the members of the Federal Executive Council and other members of the entourage. Later, talking to newsmen, a Bangladesh spokesman said the talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere, keeping in view the excellent bilateral relations existing between the two countries.

Sattar, Hodza Remarks

BK070746 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 7 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, has reiterated that Bangladesh is fully convinced that the nonalined movement reflects the just aspirations of the developing nations of the world. The vice president was speaking at a dinner hosted by him in honor of the Yugoslav vice president, Mr Fadil Hodza, in Dacca last night.

Mr Justice Abdus Sattar noted that Bangladesh stands for the complete elimination of the causes of tension in the world so that energy and resources of all can be channeled toward economic development. He said with this end in view Bangladesh has been making sustained efforts in seeking and strengthening friendly relations with all countries, and particularly with the neighbors.

Mr Justice Sattar expressed concern over the expolsive situation in the Middle East and southern Africa and said no just and durable peace can be achieved in the Middle East without the vacation of all the occupied Arab territories by Israel and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinians. He said that Bangladesh remains firmly committed to supporting Africans in southern Africa in their just struggle for the establishment of majority rule there. Mr Justice Sattar said that Bangladesh is deeply committed to the cause of peace and as such supported the UN resolution on declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

On bilateral relations, Mr Justice Sattar noted that cooperation between Bangladesh and Yugoslavia is growing steadily. He expressed his satisfaction that Yugoslavia has been taking active interest in the economic development of Bangladesh.

In his reply, the Yugoslav vice president, Mr Fadil Hodza, expressed the conviction of his country that the unity and strength of the nonalined movement will be further reinforced at the forthcoming Havana summit. Mr Hodza said that the policy of nonalinement, which is the cornerstone of the foreign policies of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia, is increasingly consolidating its position as an independent and autonomous factor in international relations. He noted that without peace it will be impossible to solve the basic problems of the contemporary world.

Mr Hodza described the Palestinian issue as the core of the Middle East crisis. He said the unity of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people was the basic precondition for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. On bilateral relations, Mr Hodza said Yugoslavia and Bangladesh maintain peaceful cooperation and sincere friendship. He said our relations have gradually been advanced and strengthened and grown more fruitful.

Delegation Leaves

BK091720 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Member of the Yugoslav Presidency Mr Fadil Hodza left Dacca today at the end of a 5-day official visit to Bangladesh.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said he had very substantial and important consultations with President Zia, Vice President Justice Sattar and other government leaders during his stay in the country. Mr Hodza said both Yugoslavia and Bangladesh have expressed firm determination to insure further expansion and diversification of mutual cooperation in economic, trade and other fields.

Joint Statement

OW092118 Hong Kong AFP in English 2040 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, July 9 (AFP)--Bangladesh and Yugoslavia today expressed "their resolute opposition to all attempts to revise the basic principles of the non-aligned policy and to tendencies to change the non-bloc character and orientation of non-aligned movements".

A joint statement issued after the departure of Yugoslav Vice President Fadil Hodza, concluding a five-day visit, said Mr. Hodza and Bangladesh leaders also noted that tendencies to divide the non-aligned movement on ideological and other bases would weaken the influence of the movement as an independent force in international relations. Both sides, according to the joint statement, expressed their hope that the forthcoming sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries in Havana would further strengthen the movement.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at the airport before boarding a plane for Calcutta on the way home, Mr. Hodza said that his talks with President Ziaur Rahman and other Bangladesh leaders were "very substantial and significant". The talks covered international relations, he said, adding that on all major issues, both Bangladesh and Yugoslavia held "identical or similar views".

Replying to a question on the reported Arab move for the expulsion of Egypt from the non-aligned movement, Mr. Hodza said his country was not in favour of "creating a precedence," of expelling any member of the movement.

INDIA

10 LOK SABHA MEMBERS REPORTED TO QUIT JANATA PARTY

BK091632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Ten Lok Sabha members belonging to the Janata Party are reported to have disassociated themselves from the party. The general secretary of the Janata parliamentary party, Mr Murli Manohar Joshi, told the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent that the party office has not received any resignation, but he came to know that 10 members had informed the speaker disassociating themselves from the Janata Party. They are Mr Mani Ram Bagri, Mr (M. S. Rathod), Mr Brij Bhushan Tiwari, Mr Sushil Dhara, Mr. Ram Dhari Shastri, Mr Hari Ram, Mr Hargovind Verma, Mr Anant Ram Jaiswal, Mr Chandra Shekher Singh and Mr Manohar Lal Saini.

Mr Joshi confirmed that Mr Amrit Nahata, a Janata member of the Lok Sabha, has sent his letter of resignation from the party to the prime minister.

More Janata MP's Resign

BK100750 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Twelve more members of the Janata parliamentary party have resigned from the party. In a letter to the speaker they requested him to allot a separate block of seats for them in the Lok Sabha. The members who resigned are: Mr Ramnaresh Kushwaha, Mr Kalyan Jain, Mr Ram Bilas Paswan, Mr Lalu Prasad Yadev, Mr Ajit Kumar Mehta, Mr Lalu Guraon, Mr Hukum Dev Narain Yadev, Mr Mahendra Narain Sardar, Mr Ram Avdesh Singh, Mr Vinayak Prasad Yadev, Mr Ram Jivan Singh and Mr R. K. Kuril.

The Lok Sabha will discuss a no-confidence motion against the government tomorrow. The motion by the leader of the Congress Party, Mr Y. B. Chavan, was admitted today after the requisite number of members stood up in its support. Those who resigned from the Janata Party, including Mr Raj Narain, were among them besides the CPI

The Congress-I did not support the motion.

The speaker, Mr Hegde, said he would call a meeting of the leaders of all parties and groups to discuss the time for discussion and other modalities.

Meanwhile, the Congress-I leader, Mr C.M. Stephen, described the Congress move as ill-timed and said it would only help the government out of the crisis created by the resignation of some members from the ruling party. He was speaking to newsmen after a meeting of the Congress-I parliamentary party executive this morning. Mr Stephen said Mr Raj Narain had telephoned him to say that he was expecting more Janata members to come over to his side.

Government in Minority

BK110616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 July (AFP)--The Janata government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai became a minority government today when it lost its overall parliamentary majority.

With the resignations of seven more of its members in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) this morning, the ruling party's strength was reduced to 267 in the house which has an effective strength of 538.

Janata circles, however, claimed there was no imminent danger to the government which came to power in March 1977 with an overwhelming majority. They affirmed that the party had the support of the nine-member Akali Dal (Sikh) group and also expected to secure the backing of the 18 Aiadmk (Tamil) Party members and the communist-Marxists numbering 22.

Today's defections brought the total number of MP's quitting Janata since the start of parliament's monsoon session on Monday to 34. They now sit on opposition benches under the leadership of former Health Minister Raj Narain. Mr. Narain has named his group Janata (secular).

The government's majority is expected to be tested either Thursday or Friday at the end of a debate on a no-confidence motion brought against it by the opposition. The debate is due to start this evening.

New Party To Form

BK101619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpts] Fourteen more members of the Lok Sabha belonging to the Janata Party resigned today. In a letter to the speaker, twelve of them have requested him to allot a separate block of seats for them in the house.

Mr Raj Narain later announced at a news conference that two more Janata members, Mr Raghubir Singh and Mr Fakir Ali Ansari, have resigned. This, he said, brings the total number of the breakaway group to 25. He said that the group will be known as the Janata Party-Secular for the present.

With these resignations the strength of the Janata Party in the Lok Sabha comes down to 273 in a house of 543 with five vacancies.

Leaders Assert Government Stable

BK101621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president of the Janata Party, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has described the resignations of some members from the parliamentary party as unfortunate. The general secretaries of the Janata parliamentary party, Mr Digvijay Narain Singh and Dr Murli Manaohar Joshi, asserted that the Janata government at the center is stable and will complete its full term. They were commenting on developments following the resignation of some party members in last 2 days. They expressed the hope that the government will get more support on the no confidence motion in the Lok Sabha tomorrow than on any earlier occasion. Dr Joshi told newsmen that according to his information, some of the members who have resigned are rethinking about their decision.

Mr R.L. Kuril, one of the MP's who resigned from the Janata Party has said that he is having second thoughts on his resignation. According to UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA], he said that he signed the joint resignation letter without much thought when it was brought to him by some friends. He said he will take a final decision on his resignation after his colleagues.

The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr L.K. Advani, in an informal chat with newsmen said there is absolutely no threat to the government following the resignation of some members.

The AIR [ALL-INDIA RADIO] correspondent understands that Dr Murli Manohar Joshi had an hour long meeting with Mr Charan Singh today. He later reported the developments to the prime minister.

Congress Main Opposition Party

BK101318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Mr Y.B. Chavan, Congress, is the new leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha. This was announced by the speaker, Mr K.S. Hegde, today. Immediately after the announcement Mr C.M. Stephens, Congress-I, who had been holding the office, congratulated Mr Chavan and offered him his seat.

Congress-I To Support No Confidence

BK101559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Fifteen hours have been allotted for discussion on the no confidence motion tabled by the leader of the opposition, Mr Y.B. Chavan, against the government in the Lok Sabha today. The motion is likely to be taken up immediately after the question hour tomorrow. The leader of the Congress-I, Mr C.M. Stephen, issued a clarification this afternoon saying that his party will now support the no confidence motion.

Earlier in the morning, the Congress-I parliamentary party executive had criticized the move as ill-timed and the Congress-I members did not stand up in the Lok Sabha in support of Mr Chavan's motion. Besides, the congress, the CPI [Communist Party of India] and the breakaway Janata group led by Mr Raj Narain favored the motion. The speaker, Me Megde, admitted it after it received the support of the requisite number of members.

CPI-M Undecided

BK101601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The leader of the Communist Party of India-Marxist in the Lok Sabha, Mr Samar Mukherjee, said his party has not yet taken any decision on the no confidence motion. Mr Mukherjee told PTI that his party's stand will be known tomorrow.

VAJPAYEE FAVORS NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK051328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister has said that India would like the countries in Southeast Asia to settle their problems in a peaceful manner, without outside interference. Addressing a news conference in Srinagar today, Mr Vajpayee said that the best way to secure stability in the region is to go in for bilateral negotiations to settle conflicts.

About the developments in Iran and Afghanistan, he said these are the internal affairs of these countries. The AIR [All-India Radio] Srinagar correspondent reports that Mr Vajpayee made it clear that India has no desire to take advantage of internal difficulties of other countries.

On U.S. Naval Presence

BK051619 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1453 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK

[Text] After inaugurating a passport office in Srinagar on July 5, External Affairs Minister Vajpayee told newsmen that India was opposed to strengthening of American naval presence in Indian Ocean and gulf region, as it would only invite "corresponding increase of Soviet Navy "in the region," reports PTI. The best way to maintain security and stability in the region was to encourage the countries of the region to ensure peace through bilateral negotiations. He added that regional organisations like the Arab League and Organisation of African Unity could play a useful role in this direction.

Vajpayee said that littoral countries with whom India was in constant touch were in a position to guarantee freedom of navigation and all of them were in agreement that the region should be kept free of big power rivalry. The Indian Ocean being an "international route", he said, was free for navigation but added that tension in the region increased when bases like the Diego Garcia are strengthened. "The introduction of (?new fleets to) the supply of fresh arms of the countries does not add to stability and the peace in the region", he said.

He told newsmen that it was conveyed to British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Lord Carrington that British were free to frame their own immigration laws. It was stressed on them that the "implementation of these laws must not cause harassment". He said it had also been made clear that the people of Indian origin having obtained British citizenship should receive "equal treatment".

On Pakistan, China Stands

BK051644 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 5 July (AFP)--India today maintained that Pakistan was going ahead with its plan to manufacture nuclear weapons. Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee told reporters at Srinagar, summer capital of Indian-held Kashmir, that his government had information Pakistan was "going ahead" with nuclear technology and was developing the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Pakistan has earlier repeatedly denied having any such intention and declared that its nuclear programme is devoted only to peaceful purposes.

Mr. Vajpayee said, "Since India has refrained from manufacturing nuclear weapons it was our desire to see Pakistan restraining itself from producing such weapons." He at the same time recalled the assurance given by Pakistan President Gen. Ziaul Haq to Indian Premier Morarji Desai that his country would use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only.

The foreign minister further said, in reply to a question, that there was no possibility of a "satisfactory settlement" with China unless it agreed to settle the border problem. He said India wanted to get back the entire territory, in Aksai Chin, now under the Chinese occupation.

Asked whether the Chinese were willing to vacate the occupied territory, Mr. Vajpayee said they had "their own view" on the issue. He noted that the Chinese, as they had ruled out war as a means of settling disputes, had "no alternative but to talk".

SANJAY GANDHI RELEASED ON PERSONAL BOND

BK101638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK

[Text] In Patna, Mr Sanjay Gandhi and over 200 other Youth Congress-I workers were arrested today for violating prohibitory orders and performing an unlawful assembly. The district magistrate told the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent that the arrested persons included the Bihar Pradesh [state] Youth Congress-I president, Mr Tariq Anwar, and the vice president, Mr (Kumar Ranajan Dhar). The Youth Congress-I workers were demanding, among other things, a curb in rising prices and improvement in the law and order situation.

According to the city superintendent of police, Mr Sanjay Gandhi and several other Congress-I workers were later released on personal recognition bonds.

PAKISTAN

HAQ CALLS EXPERTS MEETING TO DISCUSS BUDGET

BK081027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpt] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has called a meeting of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and economic experts in Rawalpindi on Monday to discuss the new federal budget. The meeting will be held at the CMLA [Chief Martial Law Administrator] Secretariat.

Partial Strike Protesting Budget

BK081654 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jul 79 BK

[Text] There was a partial strike today in response to the appeal of the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA] in protest against the new federal budget.

In Islamabad and Rawalpindi, shops and commercial centers remained open while public transport functioned normally. A few shops were closed here and there.

In Lahore, important trade and commercial centers remained closed. Attempts were made at several places to close shops and commercial centers, but no untoward incident was reported. Taxis, rickshaws and other transport operated as usual in the city. Trade and commercial activities functioned as usual in Faisalabad and Multan. Shops remained closed in the major commercial center of Bahawalpur, but were open in other parts of the city.

In Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah work continued as usual in the trade and commercial centers.

Trade and commercial centers remained closed in Karachi. The strike of rickshaws and buses continued for the fifth day today, and stones were thrown on some private cars also.

Trade and commercial establishments opened as usual in Quetta, but were closed later at the instance of PNA workers. Despite this some shops remained open.

Trade and commercial centers remained open as usual in Peshawar and other places in the Northwest Frontier Province.

90 Arrested in Karachi

BK091006 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK

[Text] An official statement issued in Karachi says that 90 persons were arrested in different parts of the city yesterday on charges of illegal activities, including 54 in the Liaqatabad area for creating disturbances and pelting cars with stones. Mobile police units arrested 34 persons for setting up roadblocks on the main road near Sohrabgot and creating obstacles to traffic moving from the superhighway to the city. Two persons were taken into custody in the Maleer area for forcing shopkeepers to close down.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF SENIOR PPP LEADER RASHID

BK080902 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Mr Justice Rafiqztara has approved the writ petition filed by the senior vice president of the Pakistan People's Party, Sheikh Mohammad Rashid, challenging his detention under Martial Law Order No 12. He has ordered the release of Sheikh Mohammad Rashid.